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INCUNABULA MEDICA

A Study of the Earliest Printed Medical Books 1467—1480

BY

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PREFACE

THE minute-book of the Council of the Bibliographical Society records the election of Professor Osler as a candidate-member on March 19, 1906, within less than a year after his arrival in England to take up the Regius Professorship of Medicine at Oxford. That he was elected in the first instance as a candidate-member shows that the Society had on its roll the full number of 300 British and American members to which until 1913 it was limited; but it was in fact passing through the rather difficult period of its 'teens, when the cost of buying its publications from the beginning was becoming heavy and it was as yet hardly sufficiently established for many booklovers to wish to join it whether they could procure a complete set or A few weeks after Professor Osler's election came the death of Dr. Richard Garnett, the first gap to be made among its past-Presidents. and a grievous one, for the prospect of exchanging a few words with Garnett in the pleasant half-hour of tea and talk before a Meeting had been to many members a great incentive to attend. Other deaths of early helpers followed with painful rapidity. The Society needed new inspiration, and Osler brought it. His first attendance is vividly recalled by at least one of those present. A meeting had begun when the entrance of a stranger with an attractively mobile face, alert figure, and notably light tread caused a whispered secretarial inquiry as to who he was. The answer came that it was Professor Osler, and the secretary had an instinctive conviction that his coming meant much for the Society.

It was not till November, 1909, that the new member found leisure to read a paper, and chose for his subject *The Books of Robert Burton*. A summary of the paper was printed in the next month's *News-Sheet* and reprinted in Vol. xiii of our *Transactions* with a note that the full text would be given as an introduction to an annotated list of the books which Burton bequeathed to the Bodleian and Christ Church. The promise was characteristic of

Osler's hopefulness, but the secretary regrets that he missed his chance of

printing the paper in full.

An offer of a nomination to a seat on the Council at the next Annual Meeting is the usual sequel to a successful paper, and, the offer in this case being accepted, Osler was elected in January, 1910. A year later he became a Vice-President. In July, 1911, the Minutes of Council record congratulations on the baronetcy then recently conferred on him. In January, 1913, when Abbot Gasquet, on the score of his work as head of the Commission on the Vulgate at Rome, had regretfully declined a request to stand for election as President, Sir William Osler took his place. The paper now printed, with expansions here and there, was read on his re-election in January, 1914, in accordance with the Society's practice of securing the help of its Presidents for a second year. As it turned out, Sir William Osler served for seven. From the outset he had thrown his heart into his work as President. In October, 1913, the Society had celebrated its twenty-first birthday with the modest ceremonial of a birthday-cake and a paper commemorating its early helpers, reviewing its past work and laying plans for the future. With Sir William as President much seemed possible. At the Annual Meeting in January, 1914, when he was elected for his second year, it was resolved to suspend for a twelvemonth the limitation of the roll of the Society to 300 British and American members and twenty-five candidates in order to raise the Society's income by the addition of another hundred (now more than obtained), so that more books might be put in hand. A brilliant start was made, and in the early summer the Society was unwontedly gay, entertaining at dinner its beloved Vice-President Cardinal Gasquet in celebration of his new dignity and bursting into a summer meeting at Cambridge. Under Sir William's presidentship both festivals were delightfully successful. He had arrived at Magdalene College (where the Society met for lunch and a paper) ahead of the London contingent, and a picture of him as he welcomed it at the gate is another mental photograph that constantly recurs.

Within a month of the Society's first and only Summer Meeting the Great War had begun, and Osler's life, always crowded, became a whirl of activities. The motto of the early days of the War for those too old to fight was 'business as usual', and the Bibliographical Society kept to it to the

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end, partly because its large American membership brought money into the country, mainly (I think) because its quiet meetings once a month during the winter were extraordinarily restful. When air-raids began the Society met at 4.30 instead of 5, to enable members to get home a little earlier; but the numbers present kept up well, there was always a sprinkling of men in khaki, and the bookish talk helped. The President could not always come, but he usually took the Meeting on his way back to Oxford from inspecting a Canadian hospital. I think he also found it restful. Certainly old books remained a joy to him whenever he had a few minutes leisure to give to them. In June, 1915, he tried to snatch a brief bookman's holiday, and asked two of his friends in the Society to share it with him. Starting on a Saturday in his motor from Oxford they lunched at the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, where Miss Fegan was then running her little school of librarianship, and then spent a wonderful afternoon among the treasures of the Phillipps manuscripts. Gloucester was reached that evening, and after service on Sunday there was a visit to the Cathedral library. The afternoon brought the little party to Malvern for another wonderful time, with Mr. Dyson Perrins' illuminated manuscripts. In the midst of it the inevitable happened and a telephone message from Oxford called Osler to a patient farther north. He insisted on his friends completing the programme, and they had a happy morning at Worcester Cathedral library and a delightful drive back to Oxford. The memory of those three days in the midst of the stress and anxiety of the War remains ineffaceable, all the more so because before the War ended the three friends who shared that brief holiday were united in the deeper community of pain. The holiday is mentioned here because, amidst his strenuous war-work, to have planned this bibliographical week-end for himself and his friends shows how great was the refreshment which Osler found in his love for books, and how generous he was in sharing it with others.

At each Annual Meeting of the Bibliographical Society from 1915 to 1919 Sir William Osler was re-elected as its President, and thanks to his help the Society came through those years of war and uncertainty with numbers not only undiminished, but increased. Its good fortune in this respect was probably unique, but Osler, who is recorded in the minute-book as responsible for proposing some fourteen members and whose name brought

many others, did much more for the Society than maintain and increase its external prosperity through those hard days. He did really bring it inspiration. His own zest and enthusiasm were infectious, and he was unfailing in the sympathy with which he cheered on those who were doing the spade-work for which it was impossible that he himself should find time. More than this: he worked out for himself a really noble conception of bibliography. To him a great book was a true spiritual and intellectual landmark, and every book, however dull, could become interesting as playing its own little part in some great movement of mental progress or reaction. The real incunables, the books printed before the close of the year 1480, have a very special interest of their own for those who take this larger view of bibliography, because these are the books which keen men of business thought it best worth while to spend their money on multiplying when printing became available. The great majority of them represent the works which students already knew by use or hearsay, but which (though many of them had been generously multiplied in manuscript), had been difficult or costly to obtain. The mixture of original writings was comparatively small. It was as though the world of letters was taking stock of what it possessed before the new start visible in the markedly different output of the sixteenth century. Sir William Osler's aim in his presidential address was to give a conspectus of the medical books printed during these years. It was no light task, as medical books are mostly rare, their ownership scattered, and even their identities disguised by the variant descriptions and attributions affixed to them by the older bibliographers. Osler's earlier helpers had brought together a noteworthy number of titles from various sources and tracked copies of the rarer books to foreign libraries, from which in some cases photographs were obtained. During the War, though he more than once authorized hopeful allusions to it to be made in the Society's Annual Reports, it was impossible for him to make serious progress with the expansion of his Address which he had contemplated. In the summer of 1918 the co-ordination of the bibliographical materials obtained was entrusted to Mr. Scholderer, who added to them and brought the whole into accordance with our latest knowledge as to fifteenth-century types and the printers who owned them. Before, however, the bibliography was completed Sir William Osler had passed away. The last time we saw him was

at the presentation of the fine Festschrift prepared in celebration of his seventieth birthday, when he stopped to chat with the little group of his bookish friends who had come to witness the honour which the men of his own profession were paying him. A few weeks later those who had worked with him on the Council of the Bibliographical Society pleased themselves by offering him a pretty little French medical incunable as a token of their affection. When it reached him he was already ill, and though he rallied the end came at the close of the year, and on January 1, 1920, his friends left him lying in the Cathedral at Christ Church which he loved so well.

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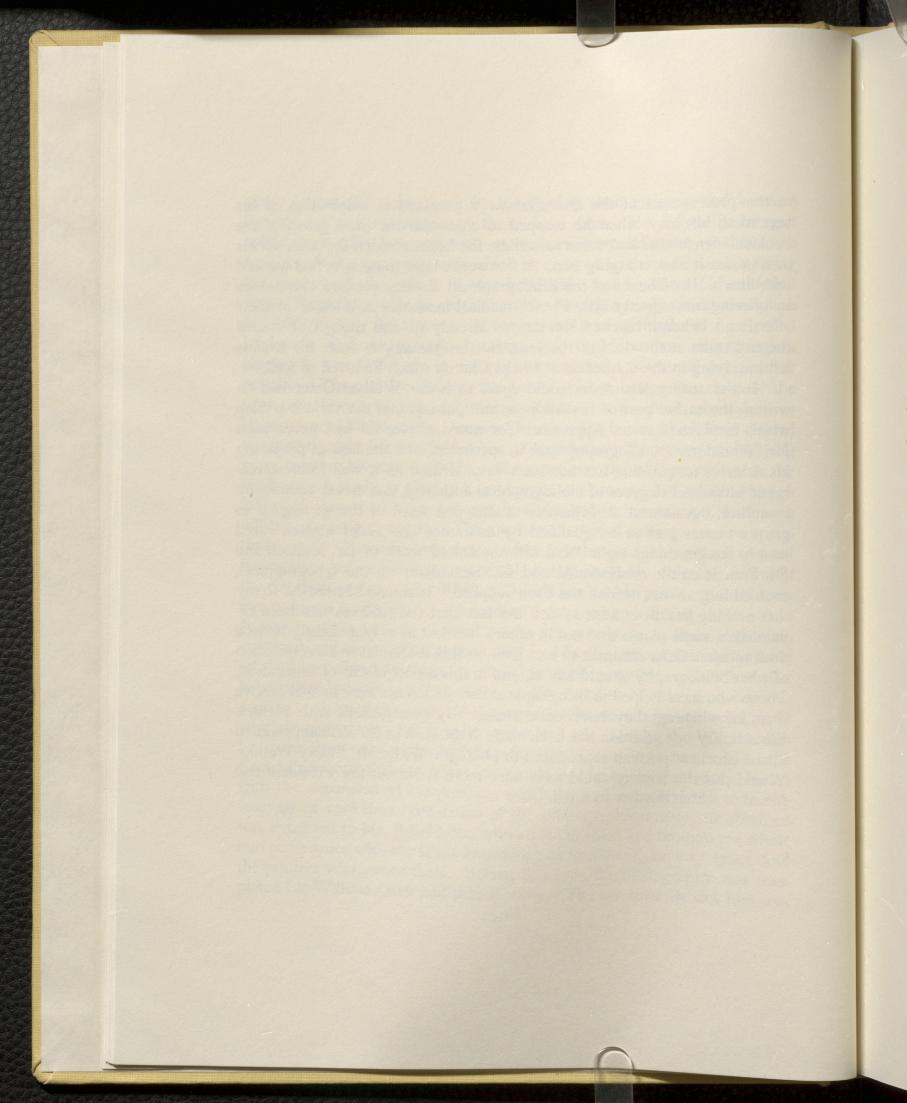
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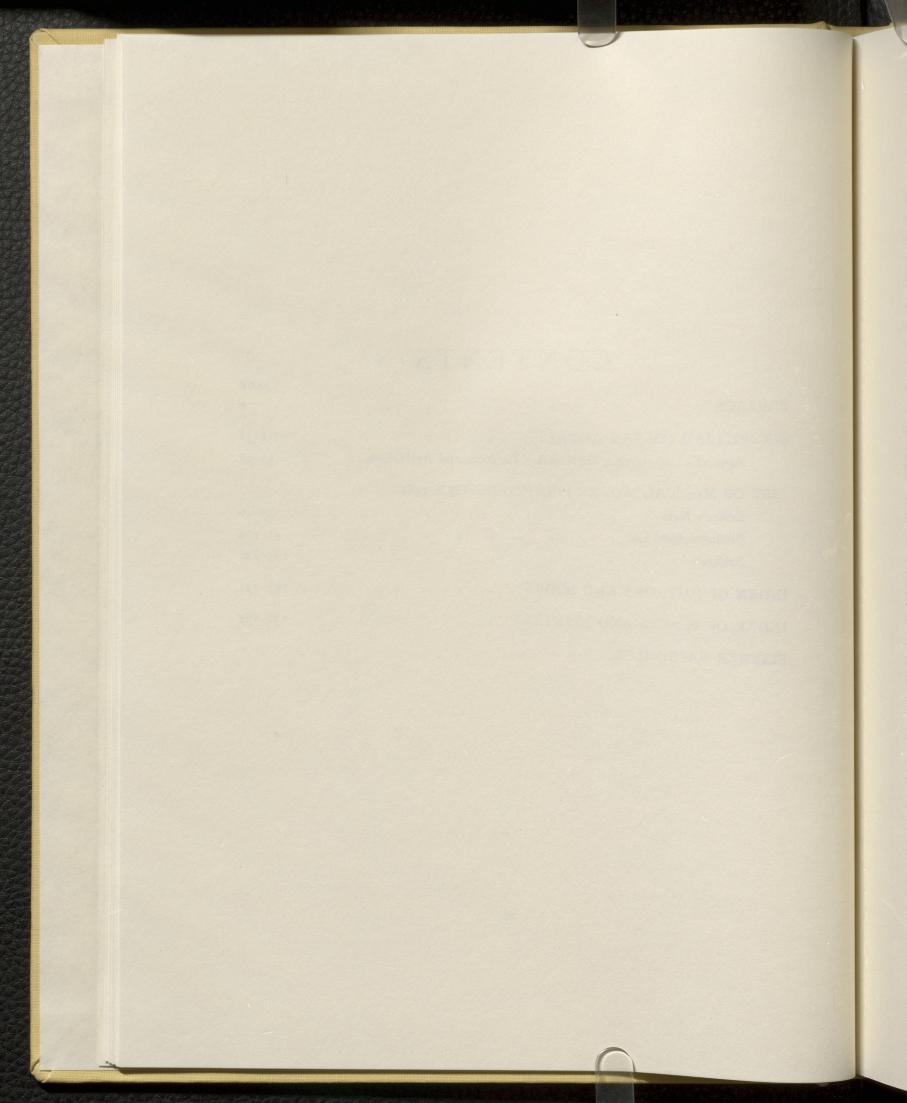
In the scanty leisure he could spare to it Sir William Osler had rewritten the earlier part of his Address, and put together the variant section which is printed as an Appendix. As noted above, he had never seen Mr. Scholderer's bibliography save in specimens, and the task of preparing his Address for printing has not been easy, written as it was from memoranda of various degrees of bibliographical authority, and never revised by its author. A natural disinclination to alter one word of the writing of so great a master had to be qualified by assurance that Osler himself cared keenly 'to get things right', and with the united work of Dr. Malloch and Dr. Francis on the medical side and Mr. Scholderer on the typographical, such editing as was needed has been supplied. It should be needless to say that nothing has been added; and the fact that the Address has been expanded in some places and not in others leaves it as only a slightly revised draft of what Osler meant it to be. Even as this, it testifies to his conception of what bibliography should aim at, and in this aspect is full of inspiration. Those who have helped in bringing it to completion are sure he will forgive them for whatever they have done amiss. By arrangement with Messrs. Elliot & Fry one addition has been made to the book as Sir William planned it, the excellent portrait reproduced in photogravure by Mr. Emery Walker. Would that the Society could have done more to honour the President and friend to whom it owes so much.

A. W. P.



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INCUNABULA MEDICA

SIR WILLIAM OSLER'S ADDRESS

Books of the early presses have a flavour all their own, less personal perhaps than that roused by manuscripts, but of even greater intensity as illustrating the origin and evolution of the art which, more than any other, has set free the human mind. The history of each press deserves careful study—how it started, the output, the relation to others, the typographical details, and above all the story of the brave printer. And the fata libelli! On the one hand, the little volume prized as highly to-day as at its birth four hundred and fifty years ago, on the other, the huge tome, clean forgotten, dead, useless, except to illustrate the story of printing, or the men who made it a successful art. An unceasing personal interest is attached to individual books, their history, genealogy, and wanderings until safe in some great national or University collection. In the Corpus Christi Library, Oxford, are thirty of the earliest of printed books which passed hot from the presses to the hands of Bishop Oldham and from him to the founder, Bishop Foxe. A few years ago in Rome I saw a famous book that had just started from a home where it had lain peacefully for four and a half centuries in the very house in which it was printed, the superb De Civitate Dei of St. Augustine, from the press of Sweynheym and Pannartz—

> Petrus cum fratre Francisco Maximus ambo Huic operi aptatam contribuere domum.

Various aspects of bibliography are represented in the publications of our Society—the book, the innumerable details of typography, and the living story of the man, from Gutenberg to Morris. The biography of books has a yet wider interest, 'preserving as in a vial the purest efficacy

and extraction of that living intellect that bred them '. Thus, the mind of medicine is illustrated in its literature, written and printed. What men thought and how they acted are so expressed in the record that, given a page, an expert historian can tell the period as easily as the palæographer dates a manuscript or a palæontologist a fossil. There would be difficulties the farther back he went in civilized times. Just as certain types of fossils, usually lowly, persist from the Silurian, so dominant ideas and practices persist through the centuries. Long generations thought and acted alike in a uniformity so blank that only an expert could tell one from another. In the present whirlwind progress, not century from century, but decade from decade could be diagnosed in its literature. Take haphazard editorials in the Lancet, and you may trace to within a decade the influence of Virchow, Pasteur, Lister, Koch or Ehrlich. Books are witnesses of the spirit—of the thoughts and hopes and deeds of all sorts and conditions of men.

Not an expert bibliographer, but a representative of an ever-increasing group of ordinary book-lovers, I have tried in the casual studies of a life devoted to hospital and consulting practice to glean two things, the book biographies of the great men of science, and the influence of their books in promoting the progress of knowledge. The anatomy of the mind of a man as shown in his book, and the physiology of the book itself, so far as it has had a definite function, though not perhaps bibliography proper, serve to illustrate its story. And this plan of study has its place. Revolutions are more rapidly effected in the arts than in the mind. A new process, a new discovery in practical science progresses more in a decade than does a new thought in ten. Harvey's demonstration of the circulation of the blood was scarcely accepted by his own generation, but within a few years after Jenner's discovery the civilized world was vaccinated. It is not surprising to find the invention of printing spread so rapidly that, before the close of 1480, it had been introduced, as Pollard tells us, into twenty-two towns in Germany, forty-nine in Italy, four in Switzerland, eight in France, thirteen in the Low Countries, five in Austria-Hungary, six in Spain, and four in England, a total of III places,1 and some 350 printers had been at work. It is estimated that the total output of the early presses in the fifteenth

Pollard, Introduction to the Catalogue of the Rush C. Hawkins Library, 1910.

century amounted to twenty million copies. The art of the scribe was by no means easy to displace. Long after printing became common distinguished scholars continued to send to their patrons their shorter works in manuscript. Erasmus, who had long practice as a scribe, followed this custom, and Nicholls states 1 that not until 1499 did he write in the Letters familiarly of printing and printers. Trithemius, who transformed the monastery at Spanheim into a scriptorium, raising its literary possessions in a few years from 14 volumes to 2,000, speaks in no uncertain tone in his famous De laude Scriptorum manualium, written in 1492: 'Impressura enim res papyrea est: et brevi tempore tota consumitur. Scriptor autem membranis commendans literas: et se et ea quae scribit in tempus longinquum extendit'.2 From the story of Vespasiano da Bisticci (1421-1498) we may glean a delightful account by 'the last of the mediaeval scribes and at the same time the first of modern booksellers' (Symonds) of this transitional period. One of his patrons, the Duke of Urbino, would, he says, 'have been ashamed to have possessed a single printed book'. In his later years the printer was beginning to supersede the scribe. 'Vespasiano regarded this new mechanical contrivance with all the scorn of a connoisseur in penmanship, and of one grieved that those treasures which he procured for the select few should be placed within the reach of the multitude'.3 John Addington Symonds tells of Filelfo who wished to purchase 'some of those codices they are now making without any trouble, and without the pen, but with certain so-called types, and which seem to be the work of a skilled and exact scribe '.4 The wide circle of readers for which the new art catered found most to interest them in the service books and theological writings; next came educational and professional works, and last of all books for the general public.

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As my profession had never before been honoured by the presidency of the Bibliographical Society, it seemed appropriate to try to indicate the influence which the introduction of printing had upon medicine, to get, if possible, a mental picture of professors and practice at the time from the characters of books they thought it worth while to have printed. I will

¹ Epistles of Erasmus, 1901, p. xviii. ² Opera (1604), p. 742.

³ R. C. Jebb, in Cambridge Modern History, vol. i (1902), p. 551. ⁴ Renaissance in Italy, ii, p. 306, quoting from Rosmini, Vita di Filelfo, ii, p. 201.

take the period to the end of 1480 as a convenient date, by which time the

art was widely diffused.

To appreciate the situation in its third quarter some of the features of the fifteenth century must be indicated. In science and in medicine it was a sterile century, possessing no outstanding name, save Leonardo da Vinci, marked by no observation or discovery of the first rank. Yet it was a great period—the last stage of mediaevalism and the first of modernism, and it was the century of Gutenberg and of Columbus. In medicine, to use the words of Daremberg, it was at once a summary and a preface. The Universities had already been founded, and many new ones arose in France, Germany, and elsewhere. The centres of medical study were Montpellier, Paris, and the North Italian universities, particularly Bologna and Padua. Montpellier had reached its zenith, Paris was rapidly rising, and the schools of North Italy were well organized. At Oxford and Cambridge medicine was taught, but not in organized medical faculties as in the continental universities. A few years ago a Dr. H. M. Ferrari published the family records of an ancestor, Giammatteo Ferrari da Grado, professor of medicine at the University of Pavia from 1432 to 1472.1 From no other work do we get so good an idea of the state of medical education at the period. Lists of the professors are given for 1433 and 1467; in the later year there were thirty-four lecturers, the larger number in the subject of medicine proper, two in surgery, one in astrology, several in logic and metaphysics, two ad lecturam Almansoris (a book of Rhazes, an Arabian physician). There was no lecturer in anatomy, which was not taught officially until 1564. A list of works in the library of this old teacher is one of the largest fifteenth-century medical collections of which we have knowledge. Of the eighty-nine items twenty-five at least were not medical; of the remaining sixty-four, nearly one half were translations of, or commentaries on, Arabic works. Eleven were works of, or commentaries on, Galen or Aristotle; Hippocrates is represented by only one. The balance was made up of mediaeval and contemporary authors. The Arabians controlled medical thought for the greater part of the century. In Ferrari's Practica, printed in 1472, the references to Avicenna number 3,100, to Rhazes 1,280,

¹ Une Chaire de Médecine au xve Siècle, Paris, 1899.

to Galen 1,160, and to Hippocrates 140. The 'veray parfit practisour' of Chaucer's day held medical authors in the same relative esteem:—

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The subjects of the medical curriculum in the universities during the Middle Ages are well known. Montpellier has the most complete story, dating from 1309, when Arnold of Villanova was one of the teachers. The prescribed list included six books of Galen, the Aphorisms and Prognostics of Hippocrates, with the works of Avicenna, Rhazes, Isaac, Constantine, and Joannitius (Honein). In the regulations for 1340 Hippocrates and Galen occupy together eight of the ten prescribed courses. next century the proportion between Greek and Arabian authors is reversed, and the Liber lectionum for 1492 states that of the six professors five lecture on the Canon of Avicenna and only one on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates. In the first half of the sixteenth century a keen warfare raged in all centres of learning between the Greeks and the Arabians, and at Montpellier the Liber lectionum shows year by year the waning fortunes of the latter. The year 1537 is marked in the book by a great reform. Rabelais had studied medicine in Paris and at Montpellier, to which this year he returned for the doctorate. Already in 1533 for an edition of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates he had consulted Greek manuscripts. The father of medicine had been known chiefly through Latin translations. Rabelais, probably for the first time in any European university, lectured from the Greek text. 'D. Franciscus Rabelæsus pro suo ordinario eligit librum Prognosticorum Hippocratis, quem graece interpretatus est.' In 1557 the name of Avicenna disappears from the Ordo lecturarum.¹

The mediaeval conception of disease was simple. Health was a state of harmony of the four humours, blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile; and the predominance of one or other of these made the individual of the sanguine, phlegmatic, bilious, or melancholy temperament. This

A. Germain, La Médecine arabe et la Médecine grecque à Montpellier, Montpellier, 1879.

humoral pathology, based on Greek tradition, had two fundamental indications in treatment, the purification of the perverted humours by bleeding, their evacuation, when vicious or superabundant, by purging. In addition, upon all parts of the body the sun, moon, and planets exercised an important influence. A man was not only born under a lucky star, but the various sections of his anatomy were controlled by the phases of the moon, the aspects of the planets, and the position of the constellations, and it is of great interest to find that much of the earliest medical printing deals with the supposed astrological influence upon these two universally employed measures of bleeding and purging. It will help to an understanding of the popular position to quote from an English follower of one of the best expositions of judicial astrology, that of Claude Dariot.¹

'Also for launching, cutting, and letting of blood, it is conuenient to haue regarde to the place of D, for in any wise touch not the part of the body signified by the signe wherein D is founde during the time shee continueth therein . . . Th' other signes for the most part is suffitient good for sanguine persons to bleede in: that is to say, when the Moone is in them, and when they be aseding. Likewise ye must haue recourse to the age of the moon, who fro the change to the first quarter is good for young persos, and such as abound in blood: from the first quarter to the full, good for men of middle age, or yong persos, & such as be chollerick: fro the full to the last quarter, good for middle age, and such as abound in fleagm: fro the last quarter to the change, good for elderly men: & such as abound in melancholy.¹

Popular broadsides, the precursors of the long line of Ephemerides, Almanacks, and Prognostications, were issued dealing with business, religion, and health and disease. Their origin may be traced in numerous fourteenth- and fifteenth-century manuscripts. Those relating to health dealt chiefly with the bleeding and purging or with the plague. Among them the bleeding-calendars, or 'Aderlasskalender', are the most important. Their prototypes exist in many manuscripts. The Digby MS. 88, leaf 29^b (Bodleian), gives the domination of the twelve signs and a rough figure of a bleeding man with the position of twenty-four veins marked. In Digby

¹ A Treatise of Mathematicall Phisicke, . . . never before handled in this our Native language, written by G. C. gent. Practicioner in Phisicke, appended to the English translation of Dariot's Ad astrorum iudicia facilis introductio, London, 1598.

MS. 22, leaf 60^b (Bodleian), there is a very good table of the signs and complications, and the dominations of the signs. Digby MS. 29, leaf 292^b has a still more elaborate 'table for knowing when bleeding is good, bad, or indifferent, and similarly of medicine to be taken for every day and time'. In Ashmole MS. 370, leaf 27^b, there are warnings under the different signs, as Cancer—'Beware of Kuttyng in the breste and ye Rebus, for hertying of the stomake and longes, and beware of the hartte'.

Forty-six of these bleeding- and purgation-calendars were printed before 1480; one hundred of them before 1501 have been collected, and many reproduced, by Haebler,1 and they have been carefully studied by Sudhoff.² They illustrate two popular traditions of extraordinary tenacity, the belief that certain days were lucky or unlucky, and that 'skyey influences', to use Shakespeare's phrase, controlled the bodily functions and treatment. It is not here a question of the doctrine of critical days, which may be traced from Egyptian medicine through the Pythagorean number-mysticism, in the Hippocratic writings and through Galen³ to Boerhaave, as a question of lucky or unlucky days on which to bleed or to take medicine. This, too, appears to be an Egyptian legacy, as all mediaeval calendars note Egyptian days as dies aegri or dies mali, two in each month, the first and seventh reckoning upward from the end.4 They were unlucky according to the wisdom of the Egyptians. Others suppose that the plagues of Egypt were connected with these twenty-four bad days. They are not always given the same. Thus Brewer in his Dictionary of Phrase and Fable gives them as the last Monday in April, the second Monday in August, and the third Monday in December. In connexion with these lucky or unlucky days Sir Thomas Browne's excellent commentary may be quoted.

'And indeed should we blindly obey the restraints both of physicians and astrologers, we should contract the liberty of our prescriptions, and confine the utility of physic unto a very few days. For, observing the

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¹ Hundert Kalender-Inkunabeln, 1905.

² Archiv für Geschichte der Medizin, Bd. I, Deutsche medizinische Inkunabeln, Leipzig, 1908.

³ Roscher, Die Hebdomadenlehren der griechischen Philosophen und Ärzte, Leipzig, 1906.

⁴ They are noted in Dr. McGrath's Liber Obituarius Aulae Reginae in Oxonia, and a good account of them is given by Wordsworth, Oxford Historical Society, vol. xlv, 1903–4. See also 'Dies Ægyptiaca' and 'Hora Ægyptiaca' in Notes and Queries (11 S., xii, Sept. 18, 1915).

dog-days, and as is expressed, some days before, and likewise ten days before and after the equinoctial and solstitial points, by this observation alone are exempted an hundred days. Whereunto if we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the eclipses of sun and moon, conjunctions and oppositions planetical, the houses of planets, and the site of the luminaries under the signs (wherein some would induce a restraint of purgation or phlebotomy), there would arise above an hundred more; so that of the whole year the use of physic would not be secure much above a quarter.'

Of popular character, with great vogue, the calendars consist of a single sheet, a broadside, many with astronomical figures or a zodiacal man showing the points of election for bleeding. They were often prepared by academic teachers, a few by the official city physicians. Typographically, as Haebler remarks, they are of no little importance as giving us a picture of the culture of the period. We see the young masters of the printer's art at work in their various cities; we can study their artistic tastes, and we can see the important part played by astrology in the credulous medicine of the day.

The first known bit of medical printing is the famous Mainz Kalendar for the year 1457, printed with the Gutenberg types of the Thirty-Six Line Bible. The unique copy of this Kalendar, consisting only of the upper half, was discovered in 1803 by Gotthelf Fischer in a register of accounts for the year 1457, in the archives of Mainz, and given by him to the Bibliothèque Nationale.¹

It is much more a purgation- than a bleeding-calendar, as may be judged by the following transcript of the directions for June:—

'Opposicio tercia post Bonifacii hora prima post meridiem Incensio quarta post Albani hora vii ante meridiem. Minuciones quarta et v. ante Bonifacii vi et sabbato post Bonifacii, quinta et sexta ante Albani. Laxativa sumenda iii iiii v xiiii xv xxii xxiii ac xxiiii die huius mensis.'

The majority of the calendars were printed at Augsburg, a number at Nuremberg, Ulm, Strasburg, and Leipzig. They are among the rarest items in early printing, and are chiefly in the libraries of Germany. The British Museum possesses nine issued before 1481, the Bodleian has not

Pellechet-Polain, Catalogue général des incunables, &c., no. 3166. Reproduction in the Veröffentlichungen of the Gutenberg-Gesellschaft, vol. i (1902), pl. v.

ten days oservation the two emptions etical, the (wherein re would of physic f a single ical man pared by phically, a picture iter's art and we nedicine alendar ix Line e upper ccounts to the nay be icens10 v. ante Laxaiber at rarest

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a single copy. Many of the calendars have the head-lines Dies electi minutionum. Some of the later ones have an elaborate head-piece with pictures of venesection and cupping, and in No. 98b of Haebler there is a picture of a patient falling off a chair in a faint during the act of bleeding. At different phases of the moon it was appropriate to bleed for different conditions of life and for various diseases; in G. Zainer's Latin Calendar for 1471 (H., No. 4) is the line 'Luna vetus veteres, juvenes nova luna requirit'. How deep astrological precepts had sunk into the popular belief may be judged from Haebler, No. 38, in which the Zurich city physician, Eberhard Schleusinger, expresses his belief that the stars influence not only diet. bleeding, and bathing, but every daily event of life, and particularly the making of friendships. Different temperaments demanded bleeding at different seasons from different veins, according to the seasons. On St. Stephen's Day it was proper to bleed from the median vein, except in the young, who should be bled from the saphenous (H., No. 8). Special veins were elected in different months, and the signs of the zodiac were consulted. Some of the calendars give figures representing these signs with lines drawn indicating the appropriate veins. Phases of the moon were very important—in the first the young, in the second those from thirty-five to forty, in the third to sixty, and in the fourth old people. Here and there are warnings (H., No. 23, 1478) that the patients would do well to consult a physician as to the best times for bleeding, and in Haebler, No. 34, Hans Folz, the rhyming barber of Nuremberg, pokes fun at the whole business. From an extraordinary number of vessels blood could be taken. I have already spoken of the Digby MS. showing a bleeding man with twentyfour such positions, and this was a long-continued custom. I have a Barber-Surgeon's Manual by Cintio D'Amato (Venice, 1669) which gives a figure of a bleeding man with twenty-three places marked. In the Cloister and the Hearth Charles Reade makes the old leech say: 'But think not that it suffices to bleed; any paltry barber can open a vein (though not all can close it again). The art is to know what vein to empty for what disease. T'other day they brought me one tormented with earache. I let blood in the right thigh, and away flew his earache. By-the-by he has died since then. Another came with the toothache. I bled him behind the ear and relieved him in a jiffy. He is also since dead, as it happens. I bled our bailiff between the

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thumb and forefinger for rheumatism. Presently he comes to me with a headache and drumming in the ears, and holds out his hand over the basin; but I smiled at his folly, and bled him in the left ankle sore against his will, and made his head as light as a nut'. Dr. Sangrado's opinion was universal: 'It is a mere vulgar error that the blood is of any use in the system, the faster you draw it off the better'. It was not until well into the eighteenth century that less attention was paid to the site of bleeding, and it was not until the fourth and fifth decades of the nineteenth century that a practice of immemorial antiquity was abandoned at the dictates of Paris and Vienna sceptics.2

Issued for public use, these calendars illustrate the attitude of the people at large to one of the oldest and most popular of medical practices. As Swift (Isaac Bickerstaff) says in his famous Predictions for the year 1708, 'a few mean illiterate traders between us and the stars import a yearly stock of nonsense, lies, folly, and impertinence, which they offer to the world as genuine from the planets, though they descend from no greater height than their own brains'. While a few of the calendars were prepared by city physicians, a majority of the authors were men of the type of Partridge, upon whom in the pamphlet just mentioned Swift played a cruel joke in predicting his death. The 'Aderlasskalender' no more presents the status of the educated man in the public and in the profession of the fifteenth century than do the quack advertisements of the daily papers and Old Moore's Almanack in the twentieth. Long before the introduction of printing both physician and priest had broken with the astrological tradition. Yet astrology died hard, and many able minds in the profession could never loosen its spell. In the writings of the regular physicians of the Greek and of the Arabian schools astrological references, especially to treatment, are scanty. Hippocrates, indeed (Aphorisms, p. 4, no. 5), says 'Sub Cane et ante Canem difficiles sunt purgationes', recognizing the secret influence of the dog-star on the bowels. Neither in Galen nor in

¹ Gil Blas, chap. ii.

² Dr. Ellis, at the Bodleian, has called my attention to a case reported in the Oxford Journal for Sept. 25, 1830. A man, aged thirty, with fits, had 2,326 oz. of blood taken from him from 1815 to May 1828. In June 1828 149 oz. were drawn in thirteen days, in addition to innumerable cuppings and leechings, 'notwithstanding which the fits remained'.

Avicenna, whose writings controlled medical thought during the middle ages, is there evidence of any belief in the subject. In the famous Regimen issued from the school of Salernum in the twelfth century, there are no astrological references under bleeding or purging. There are special months, indeed, for bleeding, such as September, April, and May, and some days were taboo. 'Of May the first, of other two the last of each are worst.' 'Twice as much is to be taken in the Spring as in the Autumn, and in the Spring and Summer bleed from the right, in Fall and Winter from the left arm.' In a very full critical review on the subject of bleeding, from the pen of that versatile writer Symphorien Champier of Lyons—De Phlebotomia Apologetica Disceptatio, ca. 1530—in which the opinions of the Greeks, Romans, Arabians, moderns, and contemporaries are quoted, there is not a single astrological reference. Ferrari, in his Practica, already spoken of, has no reference to astrological practices, though at the time he had a colleague in the Faculty of Pavia who lectured on the subject. I have, however, an elaborate manuscript consultation of Ferrari in the case of Ser John of Calabria, in which occurs the warning: 'bearing in mind that the said medicines shall not be taken unless upon a day of good omen and not on one suspected by reason of its bad aspect or bad conjunction of the planets'. The most devoted astrologer of the seventeenth century, Robert Fludd, got away completely from the standpoint of the bleeding calendars, while specializing to an extreme degree in the control by the heavenly bodies of the different parts of the body. The section De Divinatione iatromathematica in the Katholicon (1631), perhaps the most elaborate medicoastrological treatise extant, has no reference to dies minuti. Nor can I find that Cardan, though a great 'fatalium siderum assertor', has any belief in the starry influence on such trivial events as bleeding and purging. The dialogue entitled Erasistratus sive de sanguinis missione, by the Roman physician Lucas Antonius Portius, 1682, in a very rational discussion of this mode of treatment, dismisses with scorn any astrological influence. Willis Clark,1 discussing the question of venesection in the monasteries, gives an interesting quotation from James's Medical Dictionary, 1745. 'When about the end of February and Beginning of March the serene and tepid state of

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¹ Observances in use at the Augustinian Priory of S. Giles & S. Andrew at Barnweli, Cambridgeshire, Cambridge, 1897.

the atmosphere produces an expansion and Turgescence of the Blood . . . we are to let blood from Plethoric patients under all Phases of the Moon and every conjunction of the stars '—a sentence which reads like a protest against existing popular beliefs. Yet from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries there have never been wanting borderland practitioners, who, like 'Nicholas Culpepper, Gent., Student in Physick and Astrologie', believed with Hudibras that all the fine commodities of life were imported from the skies.

Still more striking is the freedom from astrological references in the elaborate monastic rules for bleeding, which long experience had shown to be the most powerful subduer of the flesh. In the monastery of St. Gall there was a special bleeding-house, a sketch of which is given in Ferdinand Keller's *Bauriss des Klosters St. Gallen vom Jahre 820*, &c. (Zurich, 1844), showing the phlebotomy (ple(b)otomatis hic) and the 'coquina eorundem (sc. infirmorum) & sanguinem minuentium'. There was also a special 'bludhous' or flebotomaria at Durham and at Southray (Fowler).¹

The monks were bled in batches of two to six, in many places (Croyland) five times a year. 'Quinquies in anno fient generales minutiones. Prima est in Septembri: secunda est ante Adventum; tertia est ante Quadragesimam; quarta post Pascha; quinta post Pentecosten—tribus diebus minutio durabit.' No wonder after three days' depletion 'they who were let blood, were formally refreshed in the refectory three times a day with a regular diet', and there was sometimes, as at St. Gall, a special kitchen for them. The Customary of the Benedictine Monasteries of St. Augustine, Canterbury, and of St. Peter, Westminster, contains the most elaborate details relating to bleeding, extending over more than twenty pages. The minutor or barber surgeon usually did it in the common house before a great fire, and special consolation in food and drink was

¹ Canon Fowler tells us that an inscription has been found at Bardney Abbey to Walter de Langton, Prior of Southray, 'qui construxit de novo placiam minutorum apd Southray', where traces of it are still to be seen.

² Nicol, History of Leicestershire, vol. i, pt. 1, p. 279. ⁵ Gasquet, English Monastic Life (1904), p. 88.

^{&#}x27; Henry Bradshaw Society, vols. xxiii and xxvii, 1902 and 1904.

given to the sanguinati or minuti fratres. In winter the bleeding was after High Mass, in summer after vespers. There were strict regulations as to talking, and special psalms were appointed. During the minutions the brothers were exempt from choir duty. The Cistercian rules given by Canon Fowler are very much the same. In none of the monastic regulations I have consulted are there astrological directions. Lent and the great festivals were avoided, particularly All Souls' Day. At the Augustinian Priory of St. Giles and St. Andrew at Barnwell 'each brother will require to be bled seven times a year—not more than four at a time'. In the 'Farmery' all rules were suspended, and general and harmless conversations were allowed. At the Benedictine House at Ely a weekly minution was held in the Farmery. Each brother was bled at intervals of six weeks, a regular order being kept. In the year 1335-6 the Prior was bled nine times. At Bury St. Edmunds there was a minutorium. The customs varied in different orders. The Cluniacs were bled at irregular intervals, the Cistercians four times a year (and there was no period of peaceful retirement in the Farmery), the Carthusians five times a year, the Dominicans four times (Willis Clark).

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The popular broadsides discussed above were the precursors of the long line of almanacks which pandered to the popular taste in medical knowledge. As we have seen, a considerable proportion of the fifteenth-century bleeding calendars were issued by physicians; and very soon after the invention of printing it became the custom to issue ephemerides, of which the most famous was that of the great astronomer Regiomontanus (1436–76), who, though not a physician, inserted a few medico-astrological details. The *Iudicium* of Hieronymus Manfredus, the well-known Bologna professor (died 1492), had great vogue. I have a *Iudicium Coniunctionis duorum Superiorum* for 1484 by Magister Paulus de Polonia, four leaves, with seven chapters, the last two of which deal with the disorders of man and animals; but they are feeble productions in comparison with the robust celestial diet of the 'Aderlasskalender'. In another for 1541, also from the rich Massimo collection dispersed in 1909, there are but a few lines on

¹ Cistercian Statutes, 1256-7. Reprinted from Yorkshire Archæological Association's *Journal*, London, 1890, 1891.

health. Cardano's De Supplemento Almanach, 1543, a much more ambitious astronomical venture, is without medical allusion.

The Pantagrueline Prognostication pour l'an perpetuel, 'composed for the profit and instruction of the wrong-headed and grumblers by nature', makes us lament that only fragments remain of the almanacks of Francis Rabelais, Doctor in Medicine and Professor in Astrology. Not a little common sense must have been injected into the profession by the man who had 'turned over all the Archives of the Heavens, calculated the quadratures of the Moon, hooked out all that has ever been thought by all the Astrophils, Hypernephelists, Anemophylakes, Uranopets, and Ombrophori, and conferred on every point with Empedocles'. The tone of the few sentences that remain of the almanack of 1533 shows the humble spirit of the astronomer, not the arrogant cocksureness of the judicial astrologer who speaks as though the times and seasons were in his power.

We smile at the credulity of our forefathers, forgetting that the cult of astrology still flourishes. In its 218th year (1915), printed and published by the Stationers' Company with the imprint of the firm of Cassell and Co., Old Moore's Almanac echoes with the voices of the stars, and you may find in its pages the lucky or unlucky days on which to be born, and follow the future in the phases of the moon with the same certainty of deception as when Isaiah (xlvii. 13) scoffed at the 'astrologers, the star gazers, and

the monthly prognosticators'.

With the 'Aderlasskalender' may be noticed another class of medical broadsides, the 'Pestblätter'. The numerous outbreaks of the plague in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries called forth a rich literature, some of which reached the press, the earliest in the form of woodcuts, and later in printed broadsheets. 'Pestblätter' of the fifteenth century to the number of forty-one have been collected by Paul Heitz.1 Printed before the close of 1480 were Nos. 1180 and 1181 in the Einblattdrucke des XV. Jahrhunderts (Halle, 1914), two Pestregeln in Versen, produced at Augsburg by G. Zainer about 1472. One is in the Munich Library, the other in the Leipzig University Library. Sudhoff has described and figured the latter.2 The text is alike in both, but the woodcut

Pestblätter des Xv. Jahrhunderts, herausgegeben von Paul Heitz, Strasburg, 1901. 2 Archiv für Geschichte der Medizin, Bd. ii, pl. v.

at the top of the sheet differs, the Leipzig one being double, and general directions are given as to the best mode of life and diet. The medical advice is taken from the Arabian Rhazes and from Tornamira, a Montpellier physician of the early part of the fifteenth century. These 'Pestblatter' are also described by Sudhoff in his study on German Incunabula, already quoted.

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[The Aderlasskalender and Pestblatter have been excluded from our bibliographical list as already adequately described by Professor Haebler and by Paul Heitz. Confining ourselves henceforth to books printed before the close of 1480, we have been able to collect information of 1821 editions of medical works, representing 67 authors, who may be grouped as follows: classical 6, Arabian 8, mediaeval 23, fifteenth-century 30. The distribution in countries shows that the intellectual centre was on the other side of the Alps: Italy 127, Germany 43, Switzerland and France each 4, the Low Countries 3, and 1, doubtful, in Spain.

Of the medical works proper let us first take those of classical authors and in the order in which they were brought out. They make a small display in the whole list, both in numbers and in the frequency with which their works were printed. Pliny heads the group with the great *Historia Naturalis*, the first printed treatise which includes medicine. Books 20 to 32, forming a very large section of the whole work, deal with the medicinal virtues of plants and of animals, diet, hygiene, the origin of physic, and incidentally with many diseases. A great compendium of ancient knowledge, it was the common tap from which many medical writers in the sixteenth and 'seventeenth centuries drew information, overlooking his bitter criticism of the profession, in which he outshines Molière or Bernard Shaw. Historia was first issued by de Spira in Venice in 1469, and was printed again in the next year by Sweynheim and Pannartz; in all there were seven editions to 1480. It is a remarkable fact that of Hippocrates and Galen there are only the expositions of Jacobus Forliviensis on the Aphorisms of the former (printed in 1473 with types nearly identical with those used by Jenson at Venice, and twice reprinted at Pavia), and the Tegni Galeni (Padua, These few volumes represent the two great names of Greek medicine, which had to await another generation for its true appreciation.

¹ In the Bibliographical List the number has been increased to 217.

Aristotle fared better. In 1473 at Merseburg appeared a Lapidarius reputed to be by Aristotle, with a Physiognomica, which is only interesting now as the first printed book on the subject. In 1476 from the press of Johann of Coln and Johann Manthen in Venice appeared the superb volume De animalibus, than which no great work ever made its first appearance from the press in more appropriate dress. Where is the printer to-day who will produce a page of such beauty? At Padua in 1480 from the press of Johann Herbort appeared De generatione, but the Master had to wait until near the end of the century for the advent of a great printer who could cope with his complete works.

A classical author of the first rank was the Graeco-Roman army surgeon Dioscorides, whose work on Materia Medica—the supreme authority during the Middle Ages-was printed in 1478 at Colle, in the province of Siena, by Jan van Medemblik. I wish I knew the story of this volumewho was its begetter, and why did it so paralyse this Johannes Allemanus that he never printed another book? The editio princeps in Greek was not issued until 1499. Of Dioscorides, it may be mentioned, there exists the most superb of all medical manuscripts, the famous Vienna Codex,1 dating from the early part of the sixth century. In the revival of botanic studies in the sixteenth century his work became of the greatest importance, and it is interesting to know that the herbalists of Asia Minor still recognize the authority of their countryman.

In the group of young men at the membership examination of the Royal College of Physicians this week one name alone of the medical authorities we shall consider would awaken a gleam of appreciation. Of the sixtyseven, only one is alive to them. Of course, Hippocrates, Aristotle, and Galen are still worked at by scholars, but of all these old writers Celsus alone is met with at the examination table, and he deserves to live, not only for the sake of his Latin, but also for his strong common sense and for the rich fund of information which he gives about Alexandrian medicine. And yet he was not a physician, so it is said, but an encyclopaedist; at any rate, he knew medicine and writes as if he had practised it. The manuscript was only discovered in the fifteenth century, and appeared from the press of Nicolaus Laurentii in Florence in 1478—not so fine a volume as the

¹ Reproduced in facsimile in 1905 at Leyden by Scato de Vries.

Aristotle, but nevertheless a gem of the first water. Though practically unknown in the Middle Ages, Celsus took his place at once among the great writers, and of the books under consideration the *De Medicina* is *facile princeps*.¹

The total output of classical medical works for the period was very small—only thirteen editions—and, if we leave out Pliny and Aristotle and consider that the two books dealing with Galen and Hippocrates were really only commentaries, there remain but the Dioscorides and Celsus to

represent the works of purely classical writers.

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At the time of the introduction of printing, the mind of the medical profession was Arabic, based, as I have said, upon Greek medicine, but transmuted, often beyond recognition, by a long progress through translators and transcribers. But Arabic medicine had features of its own and writers of great distinction. Of the three streams by which Greek science reached Western Europe—the continued tradition of Southern Italy, the Eastern Empire, and the Arabians—the last in the middle of the fifteenth century was by far the strongest. Eight Arabian authors are represented on our list with twenty-six editions. These by no means represent the full influence of the Arabians, as a considerable part of the writings of the thirteenth- and fourteenth-century physicians consisted of commentaries on Saracen authors. The first Arabian book to appear was the *De Medicinis Universalibus* of Mesue, published in 1471, copies of which are in the libraries of the Royal College of Surgeons and of Mr. Wellcome. It appeared from

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It is not a very rare volume. I paid £9 for a copy beautifully bound by Bedford. Some years ago I bid at Sotheby's on a copy to give to Weir Mitchell for the College of Physicians Library, Philadelphia. The sale took place the day before I landed at Liverpool. Calling at Sotheby's, I found that I had got the volume for £16. The next day at the Royal College of Physicians Dr. Payne, the Harveian Librarian, showing me some books he had bought at the same sale, mentioned that he had lost the copy of the original edition of Celsus on which he had bid for the College. I said nothing, but the same evening sent him the book. The College of Physicians, Philadelphia, had to wait until 1912, when I helped them to get the Huth copy, for which they had to pay £84. At the Huth sale it had brought £36! It is a specially fine example, beautifully bound with an emblazoned coat of arms, and on folio 10° a large capital in gold and colours. The president of the College, Dr. J. C. Wilson, told the story of Celsus and his book in charming style at the Medical Library Association, May 1913. Nearly all copies are badly cut, but I picked up a large one in Italy, unbound, for a couple of pounds.

the Venice press of Clement of Padua. It deals with the use of laxative medicines, the emetics being included with the purgatives, and the latter part is an Antidotarium, or directions for the preparation of drugs. Mesue had a great reputation throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and his writings were reprinted almost as frequently as those of Avicenna. In 1473 an edition appeared at Milan of the De Consolatione Medicinarum, largely a work on purgatives; others were issued (separately or as part of his 'Opera') at Naples in 1475 and at Modena (in Italian) in the same year, in 1478 at Naples, Pavia, and Lyons, in 1479 at Venice and at Milan. For years Mesue was the authority on the composition of drugs, so much so

that he was called 'Pharmacopoeorum Evangelista'.

The Arabian who ruled the professions of Western Europe for five centuries was Ibn Sina, Avicenna, the prince, philosopher, poet, statesman, and physician. A Persian of the end of the tenth century who practised in the courts of various Persian sovereigns, he died about 1030 at Hamadan, of which he had been appointed vizier. It is not easy to understand upon what was based the extraordinary estimate of the value of his writings; probably it was, as Neuburger says, 'the points of form, of sparkling lucid diction, the exemplary, comprehensive, profound, yet always clear arrangement of the logical sequence'. In his Canon, in five books, Graeco-Arabic medicine is presented in concrete form. His medicine was largely that of Galen; he knew the writings of Aristotle and Plato. Granting the pathological premises, which were exceedingly simple, and those of the humoral pathology, his practice followed as a logical conclusion. The Canon was first printed at Padua in 1472 by Valdezoccho and Martinus de Septem Arboribus, in 1473 at Milan by P. de Lavagna, in 1476 at Padua by J. Herbort, in 1478 at Strasburg by the R-printer, and about 1480 once more at Padua by J. Herbort. The Canticum was not printed until 1483. Important commentaries on the different fens or sections of the Canon were published by Forlivio, sine loco, 1475, and at Venice, 1479, by Gentilis, at Padua, 1476, and in 1477 in two volumes, one from the press of Baldassare Azzoguidi, Bologna, the other by P. Maufer of Padua. As the frequency of the reprints testifies, these were popular volumes.

In 1471 appeared from the press of Jenson at Venice the Liber Servitoris which is doubtfully attributed to Albucasis, a native of Cordova in the

eleventh century. It deals with the preparation of medicines, and was frequently reprinted with the works of Mesue the Younger. He is the most famous writer in Arabian Surgery, but his works did not appear in translation until 1519, though part appeared in the Venice edition of Guy de Chauliac's Surgery, Venice 1497. The Bodleian possesses two MSS. of the surgical works, one of which is of the thirteenth century, and in both occur the earliest representations of Arabic surgical instruments. In 1778 Channing issued a beautiful edition in Arabic from the Clarendon Press based on these manuscripts.

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Next to Avicenna the greatest name in Arabian medicine is Rhazes, who lived in the tenth century and whose description of small-pox is still quoted in our text-books. He is represented among the early works by the *Liber ad Almansorem* with a commentary by Arculanus, 1480.³ This was a very popular general work, on which, as we have heard, there were two special lecturers at Pavia in the middle of the fifteenth century. Rhazes's great work, the *Continens*, a vast compilation in thirty books, was not issued until 1486, at Brescia, and is one of the most ponderous among weighty incunabula. The Merton College copy weighs $21\frac{1}{2}$ lb.!

Averroes, the greatest name among the Western Arabs, is better known as a philosopher than as a physician, the Commentator par excellence, the introducer of Aristotle to Christian scholastics. He founded a system of medicine upon the philosophy of his great master, but the Colliget, as it is called, did not appear from the press until 1482. In our list he is represented only by a commentary on the De Generatione of Aristotle, issued in 1474 by Laurentius Canozius, the second printer of Padua.

Moses Maimonides, the distinguished physician, philosopher, and Talmudist, at the end of the twelfth century wrote a *Regimen Sanitatis* for the Sultan El-Malik el-Abdhal, which appeared in 1478 from the Ripoli press of Florence, written, as Haeser says, in the Hippocratic spirit. It was a popular book and frequently reprinted.

¹ See Choulant, Handbuch der Bücherkunde für die ältere Medizin, 2nd ed., p. 373.

² See Freind, History of Physick, Lond. 1727, 2nd ed., p. 127.

³ In 1915, after this paper was written, Sir William Osler procured from Italy a hitherto unknown 1476 edition with the commentary of Syllanus de Nigris (no. 110 in the List).

And lastly Serapion Junior, an Arab physician of the second half of the eleventh century, wrote a compilation on drugs from Greek and Arabic sources. This Liber aggregatus was first issued at Milan in 1473 by Zarotus and again in 1479 at Venice by Renaldus de Nouimagio, who printed a few months later the same author's Breviarium Medicinae.

I have already mentioned how completely under the dominion of the Arabians were the schools in the middle of the fifteenth century. The revolt did not begin until the revival of Greek learning and the study of Hippocrates and Galen in the originals by the medical humanists. Then began a long battle between the Galenists and the Arabians, the former led by the Paris School, the latter from their stronghold at Montpellier. The Canon of Avicenna held its own until well into the seventeenth century. The famous Rolfinck, whose name is used in Germany as we use the word Burke, lectured on Mesue, Avicenna, and Rhazes until the middle of the seventeenth century, and Plempius as late as 1658 published commentaries on Avicenna. Though the Arabians made no contributions to anatomy or physiology, their work in chemistry and pharmacology had a lasting influence, and, as I have once before remarked, the heavy hand of the Arabians is still seen in our pharmacopoeias. They introduce a large number of new drugs,

'Senna, camphor, sandalwood, rhubarb, musk, myrrh, cassia, tamarind, nutmeg, cloves, cubebs, aconite, ambergris, and mercury; besides being the originators of syrups, juleps, alcohol, aldehydes (all Arabic terms), and the inventors of flavouring extracts made of rosewater, orange and lemon peel, tragacanth, and other attractive ingredients. The effect of Arabian chemistry and pharmacy upon European medicine lasted long after the Mohammedan power itself had waned and, with the simples of Dioscorides and Pliny, their additions to the materia medica made up the better part of the European pharmacopoeias for centuries.' (Garrison.)

The other books of our list may be divided into two groups, the writers from the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries, inclusive, and those of the fifteenth century practically contemporary with the invention of printing. Considering how important a part was played by the School of Salernum, it is surprising that a large number of its works did not find their way into the early presses. In the Norman kingdom of Southern Italy and Sicily, the meeting ground of Saracens, Greeks, and Lombards,

Greek, Arabic, and Latin were in constant use among the people of the capital, and Sicilian scholars of the twelfth century are known to have translated directly from the Greek—for example, the Almagest of Ptolemy, as early as 1160. Thirty miles south-east of Naples, in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries Salernum was the centre of medical studies and the popular resort of the sick and wounded. As the scholar says in Longfellow's Golden Legend:

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Then at every season of the year There are crowds of guests and travellers here; Pilgrims and mendicant friars, and traders From the Levant, with figs and wine, And bands of wounded and sick Crusaders, Coming back from Palestine.

The literature of the School had a far-reaching influence. One of the most popular of books was the *Antidotarium* of Nicolaus, who flourished about 1100, published by Jenson of Venice in 1471. It must have been a very useful book, as it gives in alphabetical order formulae and preparations, with indications for their medical use. It was reprinted at Rome by Schurener in 1476, in Naples in 1478 and in Milan and (with Mesue) in Venice in 1479.

One work above all others spread the fame of Salernum throughout Europe, the *Regimen Sanitatis* or *Flos Medicinae*, as it is sometimes called, a poem on popular medicine. It is dedicated to Robert of Normandy, and the lines begin: 'Anglorum regi scripsit schola tota Salerni'. . . . It is a handbook of diet and household medicine, and many of its shrewd and taking sayings have passed into popular use, such as,

Joy, temperance, and repose' Slam the door in the doctor's nose.

It was first printed at Augsburg by J. Baemler in 1475, and reprinted by him in 1476 and 1477; then in 1480 at Nuremberg by Creussner, and in 1480 also the editions with Arnold de Villanova's commentary were printed at Cologne and Louvain. The *Regimen* has been translated into nearly every language in Europe, and there are nearly 250 known editions. The literature is given in Croke's work upon the poem (Oxford, 1830) and the study of its history and of its introduction into the British Isles in the

Finlayson Memorial Lecture (Glasgow, 1908) by Dr. (now Sir) Norman Moore.

The first work on surgery printed was by Saliceto of Bologna, also known as Placentinus, who really restored the use of the knife in surgery, and whose work is full of interesting case-histories. Printed in Italian at Venice in 1474 by Filippo di Pietro, so far as I can gather it is the first medical treatise printed in that language. The Latin text was issued in Piacenza in 1476. Both of these are exceedingly rare books; of the former we have a copy in the Bodleian and of the latter I have a photograph from the Naples Library. Early in the 'seventies his De Salute Corporis was printed twice in Holland by the printer of the Speculum.

The only other work on surgery printed before 1480 was by the famous Guy de Chauliac, the founder of modern surgery in Western Europe. He was by far the best educated surgeon of the fourteenth century, and his work is full of common sense. He remarks, 'If you have operated conscientiously on the rich for a proper fee and on the poor for charity, you need not play the monk nor make pilgrimages for your soul'. The Chirurgia Magna was first published at Lyons in 1478 in French by Buyer, and reprinted in Venice in 1480 in Italian by Nicolo Girardengho. Guy de Chauliac lived at Avignon for many years, as physician to three popes, and

here he composed his Surgery in 1363.

Commentators, Conciliators, and Aggregators loom large in mediaeval medicine, and in numbers and bulk have a leading rôle among early incunabula. Possessed of a knowledge of names rather than of things, the student of the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries had an urgent need-an interpreter. Words began to pour in upon him, Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew,

and Greek, and he sought their meaning in works of this class.

Towards the close of our period from the press of the R-printer at Strasburg appeared a fine folio known as the Aggregator, than which no book ever received a more appropriate title. There still appear in the medical profession dictionaries of treatment which are called for by doctors who do the penny-in-the-slot business and have so many remedies for each disease and each symptom. As it is the first so also is the Aggregator the best of the kind, with fine type on fine paper and a larger number of remedies for each symptom than has since appeared in any work. The author

was one Giacomo Dondi, Magister Jacobus Paduanus he calls himself, who was born in 1298 and died in 1359. A mathematician of note, he was also the first great horologist after Richard of Wallingford, whom he surpassed in the construction of the great clock of Padua, 'car elle marquait, outre les heures, le cours du soleil, celui de la lune et des autres planètes, ainsi que les jours, les mois et les fêtes de l'année'.¹ The work suggests great industry and he says he has searched the writings of Serapion, Dioscorides, Galen, Pliny, Rhazes, Isaac, Hali Abbas, Macer, Avicenna, Mesue, Albucasis, Sextus, and others. It is a book from which one can get long lists of the mediaeval medicines.

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A striking figure in the literature of the period is Peter of Abano, a little town near Padua, who shares with Arnold of Villanova the medical honours of the thirteenth century. A peripatetic professor, teaching in Paris, Padua, and Bologna, he was known as 'Vir magnae sed audacis et temerariae doctrinae'. He has the honour to be one of the wise men for whom Naudé, by way of apology, wrote the History of Magic. He was several times accused of heresy, and it is said that he escaped condemnation only by his death. His books were prohibited, and a bundle of straw representing him was burned at Padua. He was known as the 'conciliator' and expounded the philosophical systems of Aristotle, Avicenna, and Averroes. In 1472 appeared from the Mantuan press of De Hermanstadt and Burster a big folio entitled Conciliator differentiarum qui inter philosophos et medicos versantur, a beautifully printed tome, perhaps the finest of all early strictly medical books. It was reprinted in Venice in 1476 by Gabriele di Pietro. The most frequently printed of his books in the period is the De Venenis, which first appeared from the press of Johannes Philippus de Lignamine of Rome, in 1473, one of the two medical books which he printed. There is a copy in the Edinburgh University Library. It appeared the same year from the press of Achates, the first printer at Padua; in the same year also at Mantua by Hermanstadt and Burster; in 1475 again in Rome by De Lignamine, and in Milan by Valdarfer. It was also reprinted in 1476 with the Conciliator at Venice. Another of his works, Physiognomia, was printed by Maufer at Padua in 1474.

In Mantua in 1475 from the press of Paulus de Butzbach appeared

Dezeimeris, Dict. hist. de la médecine, 1834, tom. ii, pt. 1, p. 117.

Abano's Expositio Problematum Aristotelis, edited by Stephanus Illarius (artium et medicinae doctor Mantuanus). There is a note in the preface which is interesting as indicating how much students had to pay, as the manuscript cost him twenty-two gold pieces, equivalent to about £19 10s. 'He had now therefore helped to bring it out at a price (unhappily not stated) which a poor man could afford to pay.' I was a little doubtful at first whether this book should come in the medical list, but it is full of medical problems, some of which are discussed in a way which reminds one of Browne's Vulgar Errors. Magister Paulus and his colleague Johann Burster were great printers, and their art reflects glory on the little town of Mantua to this day.

Of the same type was the famous Arnold of Villanova, nearly a contemporary, who, in Naudé's words, 'was the learnedst physician of his time, equally acquainted with the Latine, Greek, and Arabian tongues, and one whose writings sufficiently witnesse his abilities in the Mathematicks, Medicine, and Philosophy, the practice whereof gain'd him favour and employment about Pope Clement, and Frederick King of Sicily'1. In addition to his Regimen Sanitatis, which appeared about 1474 and was three times reprinted within our period, eight editions of three small works have to be recorded. In 1473 his De Venenis was printed at Padua in company with the treatise of Petrus de Abano on the same subject, and that of Valascus de Tarenta on the plague, and there is a Mantua reprint bearing the same date, also two undated editions and a Milan one of 1475. His De Aqua Vitae was printed at Venice about 1477 and a German version of the De Vinis, by Wilhelm Renwart von Hirnkofen, is assigned to the press of Conrad Fyner at Esslingen about 1478, a dated edition being produced in 1479 by Bämler at Augsburg.

A great name in this group is Matthaeus Silvaticus, of the early part of the fourteenth century, surnamed Pandectarius, whose Liber Pandectarum Medicinae appeared at Naples on April 1, 1474, edited by Angelus Cato. This was a compend or dictionary designed to interpret the writings of the Arabs and Greeks, but Freind remarks that another dictionary would be needed to make it intelligible. Other editions were issued in 1474 by Burster at Modena, in 1478 by Martin Huss and J. Siber at Lyons, and in

¹ G. Naudé, History of Magick, London, 1657, p. 177.

1480 by John of Cologne and J. Manthen at Venice, besides undated ones at Venice and Vicenza.

Of Guainerius, a Pavia professor of the early part of the fifteenth century, seven small monographs on special diseases found their way into print, a larger number than by any other writer of the period. Editions of several were issued by Conrad of Paderborn at Padua, the Antidotarium being dated 1473 and the De mulierum aegritudinibus and De pleuresi 1474, while the De febribus and De fluxibus were undated, but are assigned to 1474. The De aegritudinibus capitis, with the De passionibus stomachi and De iuncturis siue de arthritica passione, appeared sine nota about the same time, and probably also at Padua. An edition of the De febribus was also

printed by Berthold Rihing at Naples in 1474.

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In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the evangelical conjunction. as Cotton Mather calls it, of medicine and theology was very strong, and there were a number of early books dealing wholly or in part with medical subjects by distinguished clerics. Nothing of Roger Bacon was printed early, but many works of a contemporary, Albertus Magnus, relating to medical subjects were printed before 1480. The great Dominican's long life was an uninterrupted triumph of fruitful accomplishment. Though, like many other learned men of his generation, he was accused of magic, he accomplished a colossal task, and left a memory equalled only by one or two of his generation and surpassed only by his great pupil. Thomas Aquinas. In fulfilling the ambition of his life to interpret Aristotle to his generation, Albertus imbibed no small share of the spirit of the Stagyrite. He recognized the importance of the study of nature, even testing it by way of experiment, and in the long years that had elapsed since Theophrastus he alone, save Dioscorides, had made a thorough study of botany. His paraphrases on the natural history works of Aristotle were very popular, and the Liber Aggregationis, printed at Ferrara, probably in 1477, contains a group of his medical writings. In 1478 appeared in Rome a fine edition of the De Animalibus. The popular De Secretis was printed in Venice, 1478, by Adam of Rottweil, the Liber Aggregationis was reprinted at Bologna, in 1478, by Schreiber, and the De Animalibus again at Mantua, in 1479, by Paul of Butzbach. Some of his medical writings had an extraordinary vogue, particularly the De Secretis

Mulierum, about the authorship of which and of several other of his medical books there is some doubt. Let me commend to any one wishing a Rabelaisian discussion on the medical writings of Albertus Magnus the section in Atkinson's two-letter Medical Bibliography, A and B.

The English Bartholomaeus, or Bartholomew de Glanville, wrote the De Proprietatibus Rerum, printed at Cologne somewhere about 1472, which was a very popular book, and on several occasions has appeared from the press in magnificent form. Books 5, 6, and 7 are anatomical and medical.

It was reprinted at Basle, about 1480, by Ruppel.

Another great ecclesiastic was the famous Isidore of Seville, whose Etymologiae, printed at Augsburg by Zainer in 1472, is a sort of Konversations-Lexikon covering all kinds of knowledge secular and theological, and includes a book on medicine. It was reprinted about 1478, by Conrad Winters, at Cologne. One of the most popular treatises on medicine in the Middle Ages was by the famous Petrus Hispanus, afterwards Pope John XXI, but the Antwerp edition dated 1476 is not considered here, as the date is incorrect. Another mediaeval student, rated high as a magician, was Michael Scot. Dante thus speaks of him at the end of the twentieth canto of his Hell:

See you that trifling fellow there? 'Twas Michael the Scott, who knew his part In all the roguing cheats of Magick Art. 1

He was one of the greatest thirteenth-century scholars, and is represented on our list by *Physiognomia*, printed at Venice, 1477, by Jacobus of Fivizzano. It at once became a popular book and was frequently reprinted before the end of the century, though not before 1480. There is a good deal more in it than physiognomy, and in the section on generation he has some very plain remarks on the choice of a wife, probably appropriate and intentional, as it is said to have been written as a gift to Frederick II on the occasion of his marriage. The physiognomy is interesting, and has some observations on the temperaments and on the significance of dreams in persons of different complexions with which Freud and the modern advocates of incubation sleep would sympathize.

The Canon of Avicenna was, as we have seen, a compend full of medical knowledge. In the fifteenth century there were teachers who put together their own experience in Practicas, Consilia, and Sermones, which became very popular and later assumed huge proportions, as in the famous Sermones Medicinales of Falcutius, published in 1484. One of the earliest books of this kind printed was the Practica of Ferrari, to whose life I have already referred. It was printed at Pavia in 1472, not, as is usually stated, 1471. The book is in part a commentary on the Liber ad Almansorem of Rhazes. There are, for the period, good anatomical descriptions. There is no reference to astrology, which is somewhat remarkable. In a manuscript consultation of his in my possession on the case of his friend Simonetta, secretary to the Duke Francis Sforza, there are some scores of prescriptions and most minute directions as to diet, and in one case he urges that attention should be paid to the age of the moon and the position of the planets.

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The *Consilia* of B. Montagnana, 'toto orbe famosissimus,' as he is sometimes called, the first of a line of professors of the name who lectured at Padua during nearly two centuries, was printed in that city by Laurentius Canozius in or before 1477. The British Museum has a beautifully illuminated copy. The work was frequently reprinted.

Savonarola, another famous Padua professor and uncle of the great Dominican, whose education he supervised, wrote a very popular *Practica de Aegritudinibus a capite usque ad pedes*, which appeared first in 1479 at Colle, from the press of Bonus Gallus.

Hieronymus de Manfredis, professor of medicine and astrology at Bologna, wrote a book *De Homine*, which was printed in Italian, at Naples, by Francesco del Tuppo, the authorship being ascribed to Albertus Magnus. He also wrote a short treatise on the plague, which appeared in Italian, *Trattato della Pestilenza*, probably in 1479, at Bologna (Johann Schreiber). Somewhat earlier in the century the Portuguese physician Valasco de Tarenta had great vogue and was professor at Montpellier. He comes within our period only in virtue of his Tractatus mentioned before. His great *Philonium* (which has been called *Declarationes*) was immensely popular in the sixteenth century. The first edition appeared in 1489 (Lyons).

The last writer we need mention in this connexion is Benedict of

Nursia, one of the physicians to the Pope. His De Conservatione Sanitatis was printed at Rome, by Lignamine, in 1475, and was reprinted at Bologna two years later.

To turn now to certain books in special departments of medicine. The subject of anatomy was not taught either by lectures or by dissection in the universities at the middle of the fifteenth century. An occasional 'anatomy' was held, but the neglect of the subject is well illustrated by the absence of anatomical books. There is only one in the list, that of Mundinus, printed by Antonius Carcanus, at Pavia, in 1478. Mundinus was a professor at Bologna from 1306 to 1326, and was the first to teach anatomy from the subject, usually the corpse of a condemned criminal; but there is a record of a procedure in 1319 against four medical students for body-snatching. His Anatomia, written in 1316, was for two hundred years the popular text-book. Arabic influence is marked in the style and terminology, and it is a poor work in comparison with the anatomical treatises of Galen, as may be seen by a comparison of the description of a skeleton in the two writers.

Gentilis, a physician of the fourteenth century, wrote a book on baths. This was first printed in 1473 at Santorso, together with the work of Tura de Castello on the same subject. Of this excessively rare book a copy is in the Munich Library. Nothing is known of Tura de Castello.

Considering the widespread prevalence of the plague and the extensive later literature, it is remarkable how little was printed on the subject before 1480—so far as we can find, only twelve items. Rolandus Capellutus Chrysopolitanus was a practitioner in Parma during the outbreak of the plague in 1468. He seems to have stuck to his post bravely during a terrible outbreak, and his six-leaf pamphlet De Curatione Pestiferorum Apostematum was twice printed in Rome, in or about 1475, by Udalricus Han, and has the honour to be the only medical tractate from his press. It gives a good clinical description of the disease, particularly the symptoms of onset; apparently it was the bubonic form, but Roland states that some of those attacked had suffocative symptoms and blood discharged from the mouth. He describes very carefully the desolated condition of the town: 'Nullus amor, nulla caritas in Parmagensibus erat, sed omnis immanitas et crudelitas in eis regnabant'. He laments philosophically that it was so

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easy to write but so hard to find out the secrets of nature which 'solus Deus novit'. Under the number 15246 Hain records, without having seen, an edition of the De Epidemia et Peste of Valasco de Tarenta. Neither this nor an edition ascribed to Barcelona, 1475, is known to the Berlin Commission for a General Catalogue of Incunabula. The treatise, however, appeared in 1473, both at Padua and at Mantua, in conjunction with the two tracts De Venenis by Petrus de Abano and Arnoldus de Villa Nova, and was several times reprinted with one or both of these within our period. In or about 1474 Martin Flach produced what appears to have been a separate edition of it at Basel. Other treatises on the plague are by Johannes Itrensis, fl. 1476, Rome; by Soldus in 1478, from the press of Johann Schreiber of Bologna; by Benedict of Nursia, Milan, 1479; and by Gentilis, Colle, 1479.

Of vocabularies and dictionaries there were several printed before 1480. The Vocabularius rerum from Zainer's press at Augsburg, about 1473-74 (often misascribed to Wenceslaus Brack), is a Latin-German dictionary. There are four sections devoted to medicine. In the first of these the parts of the body are defined in order, with the German equivalents; other sections contain terms relating to bathing, bleeding and cupping, and to physicians and practice; while the fourth consists of fifteen pages of definitions of diseases. The Synonyma Medicinae of Simon Genuensis, first printed at Ferrara about 1471-72 and reprinted in 1473 at Milan, by Zarotus, is a pharmacology in alphabetical order. It was again reprinted, with the title Clavis Sanationis, at Padua, in 1474. Simon was a cleric, physician to Pope Nicholas IV, and a devoted Arabian. The Etymologiae of Isidore has already been referred to. A book on popular medicine often reprinted is the Arzneibuch of Ortolf von Beyrlandt, which first appeared from Günther Zainer's press at Augsburg about 1477, and again at Nuremberg in that year. He was an Augsburg practitioner who lived about 1400.

Monographs relating to special diseases, other than the plague, are rare. In 1472 appeared the first booklet on the diseases of children, by Paulus Bagellardus of Fiume, from the press of Bartholomaeus de Valdezoccho and Martinus de Septem Arboribus. This, the second book printed in Padua, is largely a compilation from Arabian sources, among whom the author quotes Razes, Avicenna, Serapion, Hali Abbas, Mesue, Isaac, and

Alchafabrius. In twenty-two sections the disorders of children are discussed, and to moderns it is strange to note the absence of all reference to fevers unless it is in Chapter XI, De apostematibus gutturis. He recognizes the peculiar type of breathing associated with enlarged tonsils: '& cum incipit dormire videtur quasi suffocari.' In Chapter XII, De tussi et reumatismo infantium, it is evident that the latter word is used in its old significance, meaning an excess of 'rheum'. In Chapter VI, Bagellardus echoes a world-old complaint of physicians in dealing with diseases of the ear: 'Et si multa dicantur ab auctoribus pauca experta enarrabimus'. Vomiting, diarrhœa, constipation, worms, nocturnal incontinence of urine, and hernia are discussed in separate chapters, and the treatment is largely taken from the authors above mentioned, with an occasional excerpt from Galen and Dioscorides. The author was professor of philosophy and afterwards of medicine at Padua, and died in 1494. The treatise was absorbed in a second work on the same subject, Regiment der jungen Kinder, by Bartholomaeus Metlinger, which was issued at Augsburg the next year, 1473, from the press of Günther Zainer, folio (Proctor 1537), and reprinted by Bämler 1474 (Proctor 1607), and again in 1476 by the same printer (Hain 11,129), and in 1497 (Hain 11,130). The first separate monograph on diseases of the eyes, by Grapheus (Benvenuto Grassi), was printed at Ferrara by Severinus in 1474. Grapheus appears to have belonged to the School of Salernum in the twelfth century.

The seven separate small tractates by Guainerius have already been mentioned. In 1473 or 1474 appeared at Milan from the press of Zarotus a tractate by Joannes Marlianus, De Caliditate Corporum, which was one of the earliest printed discussions on the physics of heat. An interesting pamphlet, often reprinted, De Memoria, by Matheolus, appeared first in 1475 from the Padua press of Maufer. A monograph on cheeses, added to the British Museum since Proctor's list, is the Summa Lacticiniorum, by Pantaleone (of Vercelli), who lived in the first half of the fourteenth century, and was professor of medicine at Pavia and at Turin. It appeared in Turin from the press of Fabri, 1477. Even at that date the cheeses of this island

We put in the medical list the eugenic tract, Ob einem Man sey zu nemen ein ehelichs Weib oder nit, first printed at Augsburg by G. Zainer in

1472, and dedicated to the Senate at Nuremberg. A work which deserved its great popularity, it was reprinted five times before 1480.

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Taking a survey of the period as illustrated by the output of the press, one cannot say that for the first twenty-five years of its existence printing did much, if anything, to free the profession from the shackles of mediaevalism. Not until the revival of Greek studies did men get inspiration from the true masters of science, and for at least two generations they were too busy looking for the fountains to explore for themselves the virtues of their waters. The accurate observation of Nature which Aristotle taught, the searching out her secrets by way of experiment which the Alexandrians and Galen practised, were the great achievements of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as exemplified in Vesalius and Harvey. I have taken you through a somewhat arid period in our history, but the sympathetic student will look beyond the printed page to find in the lives of these men the spirit of helpfulness which gives to the profession of medicine its value to humanity. This has never been better expressed than by Kipling in the verses at the end of his sketch of Nicholas Culpepper.¹

Yet when the sickness was sore in the land, And neither planet nor herb assuaged, They took their lives in their lancet hand, And oh, what a wonderful war they waged! Yes, when the crosses were thick on the door—Yes, when the terrible dead-cart rolled, Excellent courage our fathers bore—Excellent heart had our fathers of old. None too learned, but nobly bold, Into the fight went our fathers of old.

1 Rewards and Fairies, 1910.

APPENDIX'

SYNONYMA, DICTIONARIES, PANDECTS AND ANTIDOTARIA

Possessed of a knowledge of names rather than of things, the mediaeval student had one urgent need-a dictionary. New words began to pour in-Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew, and Greek-whose meaning he sought to know; and, for the medical student, there were new drugs, the composition and uses of which were essential to his practice. It is not surprising then to find books of the dictionary class among the first to be printed. They are of three kinds: general works, such as the Vocabularius rerum, and the Etymologia of Isidore, which had medical sections; the Synonyma or dictionary proper; and the Pandects, Aggregators, and Antidotaria, which are primarily dictionaries of drugs and treatment, usually arranged in alphabetical order.

In the first group occur two of the most popular books of the period, the Vocabularius rerum and the Etymologia of Isidore of Seville.

The Vocabularius rerum, often misascribed to Brack, a Latin-German dictionary from the press of Günther Zainer, Augsburg, about 1473, has four sections devoted to medicine: (1) De homine et de diversis membris in eo existentibus, in which the parts of the body are defined in order, with the German equivalents; for example: fel, fellis, gal, est intestinum animalis ubi est sedes et locus totius amaritudinis et commotionis. Brief references to authors are given. (2) De nominibus balneatorum &c., containing all the terms relating to bathing, bleeding, and cupping; (3) De medicis et eorum que pertinent ad medicine artes. The definitions here are most interesting: Medicus, Archigenes, artzet, dicitur iste qui ex arte scit curare corpora infirmorum; Aliptes, wundartzet; Pigmentarius, appotecker, artifex . . . preparans medicinas vnd est quasi cocus medici. Siringa is described as a metallic instrument with which a surgeon injects resolving medicines into the virile member in order to dissolve calculi in the bladder. (4) De nominibus quorundam egritudinum, contains seven and a half folios of definitions of diseases.2 The only other

edition in our list is 1478, Augsburg: Johann Keller.

In the Etymologia of Isidore of Seville, one of the most popular works of the Middle Ages, two sections deal with medicine, Liber quartus, de Medicina, and Liber undecimus, de homine et partibus ejus, with an appendix on portents and monsters. A vast encyclopedia of the sciences, written in the third decade of the seventh century, it illustrates what a change four centuries had wrought in the human mind. Dealing with the Latin transmitters of knowledge, and particularly Boëthius, Cassiodorus, and Isidore, Osborne Taylor 3 speaks of the last-named as destined to be the most popular of all, 'through his unerring faculty of selecting for his compilations the foolish and the flat'. I am afraid this is true of the medical sections of the Etymologia. Yet his definition of Medicine has a smack of Celsus, 'Medicina est que corporis tuetur vel restaurat salutem, cujus materia

⁵ The Mediaeval Mind, vol. i, p. 89.

Part of this section appears in a shorter form in Sir William Osler's Address. The section is here printed as an Appendix for the sake of its additional matter.

See Dibdin, Bibliotheca Spenceriana, iii, p. 131, for this book.

versatur in morbis et vulneribus'. The definition of the sects of the profession is interesting as illustrating the use of the word heresy before an evil significance was attached to it: 'De Tribus heresibus medicorum—Prima metodica inventa est ab Appolline... secunda empherica id est experientissima inventa est ab Escolapio... Tercia logica id est rationalis inventa ab ipocrate.' There is an extraordinary division of libri medicinales: 'aforismus est sermo brevis integrum sensum proposite rei scribens. Prognostica preuisio egritudinum... Dinamedia potestas herbarum id est vis & possibilitas... Butanicum herbarium dicitur.' In the eleventh book on the parts of man there are some rare definitions, as 'manus dicta quod sit totius corporis munus'. The 1472 edition appeared from the press of Günther Zainer at Augsburg, a second from that of Mentelin in Strassburg about 1473, and a third

from that of Conrad Winters in Cologne about 1478.

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The second group are the Synonyma or dictionaries proper, defined by Steinschneider as 'die Lexidia oder Glossarien, meist Namen der Simplicia, welche wahrscheinlich zuerst zu den lateinischen Uebersetzungen aus dem Arabischen, z. B. von Razi, Serapion, nach arab. oder latein. Alphabet angesertigt (xii. Jh.?), später auch mit kurzen Angaben über die sogen. Grade und die Anwendung bereichert, eine kurze Materia medica darboten'.1 The name 'Alphita' was given to some of these synonyma, the earliest and longest of which is the Salernian vocabulary printed by De Renzi in vol. iii, p. 271, of the Collectio Salernitana. Largely composed of the names of drugs in Arabic and giving the Latin equivalent with a definition, they contained also definitions of anatomical terms, and sometimes brief references to authors. Manuscripts of these synonyma are not uncommon. The Sinonoma Bartholomaei, forming part of the superb Breviarium Bartholomei of John Mirfield of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a fourteenth-century manuscript in the possession of Pembroke College, Oxford, has been edited by J. L. G. Mowat (Anecdota Oxoniensia 1882); and an Alphita' MS. of the same nature in the Bodleian (Selden B 35) has also been edited by him (Anecdota Oxoniensia 1887), both works of special value in the identification of English equivalents of the Arabic names of plants and drugs. An 'Alphita' is printed with the 1471 edition (Venice) of the Antidotarium of Nicolaus Salernitanus which differs from the Salernian vocabulary. An out-growth of these simpler Alphitas, none of which were printed early, is the great work of Simon Januensis, physician, sub-deacon and capellanus to Pope Nicholas IV, called Clavis Sanationis by his friend the mathematician Campanus to whom he inscribed it, but better known as Synonyma Medicinae. In the preface he tells of thirty years of labour devoted to the work and of arduous travels in search of knowledge: 'per montes arduos nemorosasque convalles campos ripasque sepe lustrando aliquando comitem me feci cujusdam anicule Cretesis ad modum sciole non modo in dignoscendis herbis et nominibus Grecis exponendis uerum etiam in ipsis herbarum uirtutibus... explicandis.' The authorities quoted show the working library of a physician at the beginning of the thirteenth century—Dioscorides, Galen, Alexander, Democritus, the teacher of Hippocrates, Demosthenes of Marseilles (a famous ophthalmic surgeon, first century after Christ?), Oribasius, Eustathius, Paulus, Moschion, Pliny, Cassius Felix, Celsus, and among the Arabians, Razes, Avicenna, Serapion, Albucasis, Isaac. Nowhere is Hippocrates quoted directly. Most of the terms are briefly defined, and longer accounts with references to authors are given of the more important drugs, as of the poppy, taken chiefly from Dioscorides. Arabic and Greek names are about equally divided. No classification of drugs is attempted, but under such terms as 'colliria' and 'oleum' long lists The ophthalmic definitions are excellent and taken, as a rule, from Demosthenes, whose works were then available.

The Synonyma was printed about 1472 at Ferrara by Bellfortis, in 1473 at Milan by Zarotus, and in 1474 at Padua by Maufer.

¹ Die hebraeischen Uebersetzungen des Mittelalters (1893), p. 838. For literature see Virchow's Archiv, Bd. 39, and Steinschneider's appendix to Pagel's De Mondeville's Surgery, 1892.

The first medical dictionary deserving the name is a magnificent folio sent out about 1480 from the Strasburg press of Adolf Rusch—the famous R-Printer—the Aggregator of Jacobus de Dondis. Many hundreds of books of the same character have been issued during the past 450 years, dictionaries of treatment, so dear to doctors who do a penny-inthe-slot practice, and have so many remedies for each and every symptom and disease, and among them are many fine, bulky tomes, but Magister Jacobus Paduanus has had no equal among his successors. The first, it is also the best of its kind, printed with the much discussed 'R-type' on fine paper, and containing a larger number of remedies for each symptom than has ever since appeared.

The author, Jacobus Dondi or De Dondis, was born in 1298 and died in 1359. A mathematician of note, he was also the first great horologist after Richard of Wallingford, whom he surpassed in the construction of the great clock of Padua, 'car elle marquait, outre les heures, le cours du soleil, celui de la lune et des autres planètes, ainsi que les jours, les mois et les fêtes de l'année.' (Dict. hist. de la méd. 1834. T. ii, pt. 1. 117). The Aggregator, 'longis retro temporibus inchoatum', was completed, he says, in the year 1355, at Padua, and he explains the name thus: 'opus quoniam ex pluribus autoribus aggregatur iure aggregatoris nomen habere meretur'. The authorities are Serapion 'principaliter', then Dioscorides, Galen and Pliny, and others whose names may be read on the first page.

The work is divided into ten tractates: I. De primis virtutibus medicinarum-long lists of medicines classified according to their primary qualities, hot or cold, dry or moist, and their combinations. II. De virtutibus medicinarum secundis—a classification of drugs according to their actions as resolvents, abstergents, lavatives, aperients, disgregatives (!) &c. III. De virtutibus tertiis medicinarum ad particulares egritudines a capite usque ad pedesthe largest section, dealing in order with all diseases from the head to the foot-the first occasion on which appeared in print this favourite mediaeval designation of a complete treatise. There is a large section on the eyes, and another on the teeth and gums, extending to ten pages. IV. deals with general disorders and superfluities of humours. V. chiefly with fevers. VI. De pertinentibus ad partem decorationis, where 'decoratio' includes the care of the skin, toilet recipes, and cosmetics, besides love-philtres, 'vitam prolongantia' and the like. VII. Surgery. VIII. Poisons. IX. Veterinary medicine—de pertinentibus ad inhumana; and X. Names of medicines, simple and compound, grouped under their classes, as trocisci, colliria, clisteria.

The Strasburg Aggregator is one of the rarest of early incunabula. In this country copies are in the British Museum, the Bodleian, and the library of the Royal Society (with the bookplate of Pirckheimer). The Surgeon General's Library also owns a copy. It was reprinted at Venice in 1481, as Promptuarium Medicinae, and appeared there again in 1543 and 1576 (from the Junta press) with the same title. An Italian translation appeared in 1536, Venice, and was reprinted in 1540, and it was included in the Thesaurus Chirurgiae, 1610, Frankfurt. The surgical section of the work is included in Gesner's Chirurgia, 1555. Dondi wrote also a work on the tides, De fluxa et refluxa maris, printed in 1472, but

I cannot find a copy in England, nor is it quoted in Pellechet.

The Aggregator of Dondi is really a dictionary of treatment, but in this group is another work which corresponds to our idea of a dictionary in the sense of Quain's Dictionary of Medicine namely, the Liber Pandecturum Medicine, which Mathaeus Sylvaticus, 'pandectarius miles et physicus regius', wrote for his royal patient, the famous Robert of Sicily. We shall have something to say later of the influence of the Sicilian kings in the promotion of medical studies, and in the polyglot pages of this book we may see the reflection of a court to which the learned of all tongues resorted, and of a period in which the student had to know the immense vocabulary of the Arabians as well as the terminology of the Latin, Greek and mediaeval writers. 'Words! Words! Words!' the student murmurs in despair with Hamlet as he glances at the pages of a modern dictionary, but there was another period in our history when Cratylus was king, and the pages of Sylvaticus introduce

us to an even more appalling onomatological domination—column after column of names of which one has never heard, yet which must have been in use and required explanation for the student in the days of the great Robert. There are more mysterious words on one page of this Pandect than under any single letter in a modern medical dictionary. One is filled with gratitude at the thought that so many thousands of them are dead, e.g. of about

150 words in Sylvaticus under Z not half a dozen have survived in Dorland.1

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At Salerno, though it was called 'Civitas Hippocratica', Arabic learning was still supreme; the great translators had not yet finished their work, and Arabic as well as Greek was the court language, when the Physicus regius, to help his students understand the new learning, boldly undertook to collect 'ex omnibus antiquorum libris' a pandect, a general universal dictionary, a treatise containing in alphabetical order the whole of the science of medicine. There are many thousands of words in alphabetical order, chiefly names of drugs in Arabic and Latin. To the more important drugs special sections are devoted, extending over from one to four pages. The Arabic word is given first, then the Greek and Latin equivalents, then a description of the drug, and then the uses as given by Serapion, Dioscorides, Galen, Avicenna, Mesue, and others. One or two examples may be quoted: Cap. V, on 'Ai bachest arabi. grece idrargios: latine argentum vivum', quotes Serapion to the effect that 'occidit pediculos et curat scabiem'. No internal use is mentioned. The section on aloes is very full, the three varieties, 'epaticum, succotrinum et caballinum', being mentioned and Mesue quoted to the effect that 'aloe est sublimioribus medicinis: et melioribus: habens prerogativam super alias medicinas'. Opium is dealt with in four pages (ch. cxlvi), and the nomenclature is of interest: 'Caxchax ara. vel chachili: vel caschasi: grece animone vel meconium: latine vero papauer'. No other work of the period contains such an array of names, chiefly Arabic, and there is some justification for the sharp criticism of Haller,2 who calls it 'barbari auctoris opus chaoticum'; and struggling to find the meaning of some of the words one appreciates Freind's criticism that another dictionary is needed to make it intelligible. That it appealed to students of the period is shown by the frequency with which it was printed (six editions to the end of 1480).

The third group contains works on pharmacy which were even more popular than the vocabularies and synonyma. The two most important appeared in 1471 from the Venetian press of Jenson. The Liber Servitoris, attributed to Albucasis, the famous Cordova surgeon (tenth century), is an Arabian handbook of pharmacy dealing in three sections with drugs derived from the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. Dioscorides is the only author quoted frequently, Galen but rarely, and no Arabians. Diseases are rarely mentioned, and the uses of the drugs are not often referred to. There are many Arabic words, the spelling of which differs greatly from that given by Matthaeus Sylvaticus and Simon Januensis. Some, indeed, are not to be found in them. The work was translated by Simon Januensis in the thirteenth century. Whether this is part of the great work Altasrif of Albucasis, and whether he is the author, is doubtful. Steinschneider (Hebr. Uebers., p. 740), says it is bk. xxviii of Altasrif. The work, analogous to our Pharmacopoeias, which differs in so many ways from those so far considered, is the famous Antidotarium of Nicolaus Salernitanus, a physician of the early twelfth century. This most popular Dispensary of the Middle Ages exists in many manuscripts and editions, of which latter five were printed before 1480. It was translated into Hebrew and Arabic and into Italian. Details of the author are given in De Renzi, and the work is well described by Choulant (1841 ed., p. 282), and in the larger Histories of Medicine. An excellent study of the formulas, and an explanation of the terms, &c., is to be found in L'Antidotaire Nicholas par le Dr. Paul Dorveaux, 1896.

The 1471 edition consists of 142 formularies in alphabetical order, scarcely any of which have stood the test of 1,000 years and remain in the British Pharmacopoeia of 1916. To the strong Arabian tincture in the work the names of the drugs and their multiplicity bear

¹ Illustrated Medical Dictionary, 4th edition (1906).

² Bib. Bot., t. i, p. 220.

witness. Primarily a manual for apothecaries, generations of whom battened on its rich polypharmacy, it is the most marvellous production of its kind, with its array of athanasias, confections, mixtures beginning with dia (as diamargariton, diasatirion, etc.), of which there are over twenty, electuaries, emplasters, oils, pills, syrups, treacles, vomits and unguents. Many formulas are associated with the names of famous persons in antiquity, Esdras the prophet, Musa the philosopher, St. Paul, the Emperor Justinian, Agrippa King of the Jews. A derivation of the name, and a brief statement of the disease for which the drug is useful, precede the formula. No authorities are mentioned, not even Dioscorides, who figures so largely in Arabian and mediaeval works of this kind. Galen's name occurs in connexion with the pigra Galeni and the tyriaca magna Galeni. An interesting anaesthesia prescription is the 'Spongia somnifera', the juices of lactuca, cicuta, opium, mandragora, and edera arborea inhaled from a sponge, 'et cito dormiet'. Following the Antidotarium is the Tractatulus Quid pro Quo-a list of the substitutes for individual drugs, some of which would be as difficult to procure as the original; e.g. Pro adipe cocodrili: adeps canis marini! Authorities are sometimes quoted for the change, Avicenna, Galen, Serapion, and Mesue. A list of 'Sinonima' is appended which differs in minor points, particularly in spelling and in less detail, from the Salernian Alphita given by De Renzi, vol. iii, p. 272. The editio princeps, Venice, 1471, was one of the early books published by Nicholas Jenson. Most of the copies show the wear and tear of a popular, much-used work. The Liber Servitoris, from the same press and of the same date, is sometimes bound with it, for which cause in one library I found it uncatalogued. It was reprinted four times before the end of 1480.

A more comprehensive work in pharmacology is the Liber Serapionis aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus, issued from the press of Antonius Zarotus, Milan, in 1473, the same year that he printed the Synonyma of Simon Januensis. Like the Liber Servitoris, it was translated from the Arabic by this same Simon. It became one of the most popular works on the subject, and in all questions relating to drugs Serapion is quoted with Dioscorides and Galen. Nothing is known of his life or with accuracy of his date, which Choulant puts in the eleventh century. Nor is an original manuscript known of his work. It is an extensive treatise on Materia Medica, with the drugs classified in the first place according to the grades of their qualities, as cold and dry, of the first, second, &c. The methods of preparation, purification, and preservation are considered. The drugs are also grouped under the three kingdoms. Dioscorides and Galen are the chief authorities; Avicenna is occasionally, Rhazes rarely, quoted. In the small number of authors quoted the work contrasts strongly with that of Simon. The sameness in the accounts of many of the important drugs in these early works on pharmacy is due to the fact that Dioscorides is the source, yet there is not one of those whom we have so far considered whose description of

It is not a little strange that none of the thirteenth- or fourteenth-century compilers whom we have considered quote from the best of the Arabian writers of this period—Ibn or Ebn el Beitar, author of the famous Corpus simplicia medicamentorum et ciborum continens, a work full of extracts from the best of the Greeks and Arabians, with many original observations made in many lands. In an interleaved copy of Sontheimer's edition (Stuttgart, 1840), in the library of the Royal College of Physicians, Greenhill has noted the authors quoted in order of frequency. There is no compendium of the period of the same merit, and one is impressed with the admirable descriptions of the plants and the clear directions for use. The section on opium is first-class, much better than in any of the works already discussed. His favourite author is Dioscorides, whom, not without success, he made his model. There are many shrewd remarks scattered here and there. Under Hadschar Elmathânal, Lapis vesicae urinae, which Galen says can dissolve stones in the bladder, Ebn Beitar remarks, 'but when one has made the trial it is found useless'.

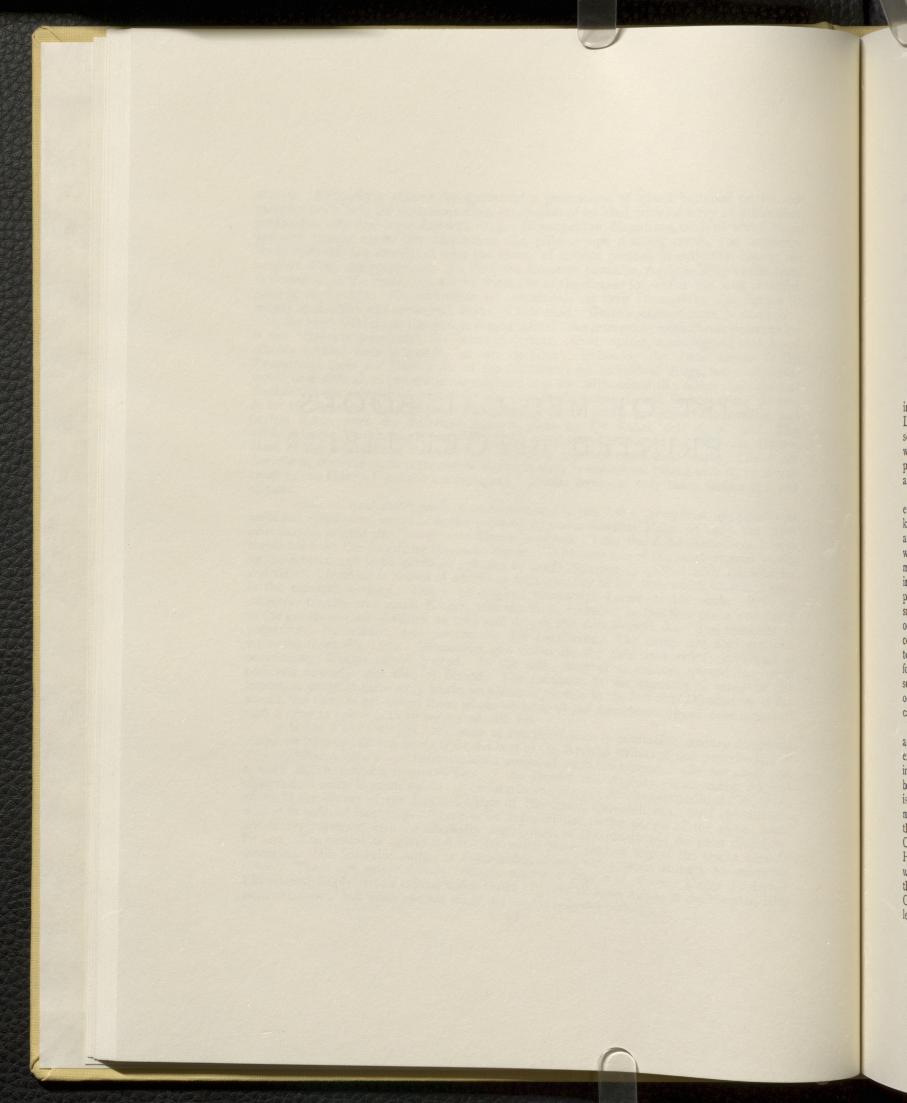
LIST OF MEDICAL BOOKS
PRINTED BEFORE 1481

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EDITOR'S NOTE

THE material for the following List of 217 editions of books wholly or in part of medical interest printed up to the end of 1480 was originally collected by Mr. W. R. B. Prideaux, Librarian of the Reform Club, and subsequently worked upon by Sir William Osler's secretary, Miss J. P. Willcocks. The present writer is alone responsible for the form in which it here appears, but special acknowledgement is due to Miss Willcocks, who spared no pains to make the collection complete and succeeded in leaving very little to be added at

a later stage.

It is clear that for a generation or so after the invention of printing, books dealing exclusively with medicine touched but a very limited circle of readers. None, so far as is known, appeared before 1471. Outside Italy there was some vogue for popular manuals and plague-tracts, mostly in the vernacular, but scarcely any demand for more scientific works. As for the Italian output, comprising about three-quarters of the whole, its two main features are the large proportion of editions deriving from places of minor typographical importance and the relative neglect of medicine shown by that most enterprising of all early printing centres, Venice. Most of the locally produced books were no doubt issued in quite small editions, and not in the ordinary way of business but on commission for some lecturer or practitioner professionally interested. This, together with the indifference of most collectors to the medical classics of early times, explains why so many of them are known to survive in only very few copies-a scarcity which has left its mark on the present List, for whereas the descriptions have been drawn up or checked from the originals whenever such were available either at the British Museum or the Bodleian Library, rather more than one-third of the total is unrepresented in these two great collections and has had to be catalogued at second-hand from sources of very various degrees of accuracy and adequacy.

The books in the List are grouped first of all under year-dates, and within each year are arranged under countries, places, and presses in the order established by Proctor's Index, except that books printed in German-speaking Switzerland immediately follow those printed in Germany proper. The bibliographical information supplied in the first paragraph has been generally restricted to a minimum, but in cases of special interest is a little ampler, or is supplemented by a brief note at the foot of the entry. The type-measurements (in millimetres) are of twenty solid-set lines with ascenders and descenders included, according to the practice of Prof. Haebler's Typenrepertorium and the British Museum Incunabula Catalogue. No attempt has been made to give exhaustive references. The numbers of Hain and Proctor and the British Museum pressmarks are quoted wherever applicable, in which connexion it may be as well to recall that † prefixed to a Proctor-number implies that the book in question is to be found at the Bodleian Library but not at the British Museum. Otherwise the reference merely indicates in the most compendious way the location of at least one copy—in the case of commoner books the most accessible copy—and the source or

sources of the description. A full list of copies in America is of course now obtainable from

the 'Census of Fifteenth-Century Books owned in America', edited by Mr. G. P. Winship.
The items most noteworthy to the student of early typography are nos. 136 and 160; attention may also be drawn to nos. 23, 32, 37, 92, 110, 132 A, 138 A, 208, and the Addenda. No. 37 should precede nos. 35 and 36, having been printed, at Milan, by Lavagna with the assistance of Sidriano in 1472; the existence of documentary proof of this was noted too late to allow the necessary change to be made in the body of the List.

In conclusion, the writer desires gratefully to put on record his obligations to a number of courteous correspondents in Europe and America, more especially to Dr. Arnold C. Klebs for many valuable corrections and suggestions while the List was going through the press, to Monsieur M. L. Polain for much information readily supplied, and to Dr. Edward C. Streeter, of Boston, Mass., for his description and photograph of what appears to be the

only known copy of no. 160.

V. SCHOLDERER.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST

[1467?].

I. RABANVS MAVRVS. De sermonum proprietate.

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[The R-printer (Adolf Rusch), Strasburg.]

Folio. 169 leaves, the last two blank. 2 columns. 56 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 103 mm.).

1^a. Epistola Rabani ad ludouicum regem || inuictissimū &c. incipit fœliciter. 3^a, col. 2, l. 29: Incipiunt capitula libri decimioctaui.

De ponderibus.

De mensuris.

De numero.

De musica & partibus eius.

De medicina & morbis.

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137^b, col. 1, l. 38: De medicina v. || [M]Edicina est que corporis vel tuetur. || vel restaurat salutem. cuius materia || versatur in morbis vel vulneribus. 167^b. END: ... vnum velle vna potestas vna coopatio est.

Hain *13669. Proctor 239. B.M. Inc. I, p. 60, IC. 638.

** A copy is known bearing the rubricator's date 20 July, 1467.

1468.

2. RODERICVS ZAMORENSIS. Speculum vitae humanae.

Conradus Sweynheym and Arnoldus Pannartz, Rome.

Quarto. 150 leaves. 33 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 115 mm.).

1ª. [S]Anctissimo ac clemētissimo in christo || patri domino: domino Paulo secūdo || sacrosancte romane & uniuersalis ec-||clesie sūmo pastori & pōtifici maxīo... 56ª. Capitulum .XXXII. de septima arte mechanica. || uidelicet medicina. & de eius necessitate & utili-|| tate & laudibus. Demum de illius abusu labori-||bus & periculis. 57♭.... Secūdo hoc patet. quoniā Aris. in li. de || aīalibus tradit doctrinā de hūano corpe simul cū doc-||trīa brutali: tamē naturalis scīa speculatīa ē. medicina || uero ē opatīa & mechāica.

146°. COLOPHON: Edidit hoc lingue clarissima norma latine.

Excelsi ingenii uir rodoricus opus . . . (l. 7)
Hoc Conradus opus suueynheym ordine miro
Arnoldusq simul pannarts una ede colendi

Gente theotonica: roma expediere sodales. || In domo Petri de

Maximo .M. CCCC. LXVIII. 1472-1502 [Table].

Hain *13939. Proctor 3292. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 4, IB. 17105.

*** As the section devoted to medicine in this work is of little importance, only this, the earliest of the numerous editions published before 1481, has been included in the present list, together with the earliest edition of Steinhöwel's German translation (no. 121).

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3. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Historia naturalis.

Johannes de Spira, Venice.

Folio. 356 leaves, the last blank. 50-52 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 110 mm.). 1^a. || [P]LINIVS secundus nouocomensis equestribus militiis industrie functus: proculationes quog... Ibid., l. 12. [L]IBROS NATVRALIS HISTORIAE || nouitiū camenis qritiū tuon opus natū apud || me... 19^a. || [M]VNDVM ET HOC QVOD NOMINE || alio Celum appellari libuit: cuius circuflexu tegunt || cuncta: numen esse credi par est ... 355b. COLOPHON: Quem modo tam rarum cupiens uix lector haber&:

Quica etiam fractus pene legendus eram: Restituit Venetis me nuper Spira Ioannes: Exscripsito libros ere notante meos. Fessa manus quondam moneo: Calamuso quiescat. Nance labor studio cessit: & ingenio. .M. CCCC. LXVIIII.

Hain 13807. Proctor 4018. B.M. (IC. 19506).

[Not after 30 August], 1470.

PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Historia naturalis. [Edited by Ioannes Andreae.]

Conradus Sweynheym and Arnoldus Pannartz, Rome. Folio. 378 leaves, 1, 377, 378 blank. 46 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 115 mm.). 2ª. Iohannis Andree Episcopi Alerien ad pontificem | summum Paulum .II. Venetum. Epistola. 2^b, l. 40; ... Rome Pontificatus tui felicissimi Anno Sexto. || C. Plynius. Marco suo Salutem. 4^b. C. Plynius Secundus Nouocomensis. Domitiano suo salutem. || [L]Ibros Naturalis Historie nouitium Camenis Quiritiū tuorū opus natū apud | me proxima foetura ... 376a. COLOPHON: Hereneus Lugdunensis Epus: Îtem Iustinus ex philosopho Martyr. Îtem cū diuo | Hieronymo Eusebius Cesariesis: serio posteritatem adiurarunt: ut eorum descripturi | opera conferrent diligeter exemplaria. & sollerti studio emendarent. Idem ego tum | in ceteris libris omnibus tum maxime in Plynio ut fiat : uehementer obsecro. obtestor. || atçı adiuro: ne ad priora mēda & tenebras inextricabiles tanti sudoris opus relabat. || Instauratum aliquantulū sub Romano Pōtifice Maximo Paulo .II. Veneto. Atçı || impressum Rome in domo Petri & Francisci de Maximis iuxta campū flore presidē- tibus Magistris Cōrado Suueynheym & Arnoldo Panaratz. Anno dominici natalis. | M.CCCC. LXX. Pontificatus eius felicissimi ac placidissimi Anno .VI.

Hain *13088. Proctor 3306. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 9, IC. 17140.

*** Priced at 8 ducats in Hartmann Schedel's list of Sweynheym and Pannartz's publications.

[About 1470.]

5. GVLIELMVS DE SALICETO. De salute corporis. [With other tracts.] [Printer of Speculum humanae saluationis, Holland.]

Folio. 24 leaves, the first blank. 34-36 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 5, 124 mm.). 22. In pnti codice cotinetur due singulares et putiles tractatus || quon pm9 est de salute corporis. Hunc edidit excellētissim9 || ac .pbatissim9 medicīe doctor dns guills de saliceto. Alterū vo || qui est de salutē aīe. miro quodā t diuino magis c humano || artificio coposuit Reuerēdissim⁹ pr dās Cardinalis de turre || cremata ordinis pdicator sacre pagine doctor eximius. 8^b, 1. 17. Explicit opus tripartitū de salute corporis editum bononie || per dām guillermū de saliceto medicine doctorē solennissimū. || Incipit tractatus qui ītitulatur salus aīe ... editus per ... Cardinalē || de turrecremata. [8^b-24^a. salus animae, Pii ii tractatus de amore, Homeri Ilias in latinum uersa, &c.]

Campbell 1493. Proctor 8830. B.M. (IB. 47018). See Plate I.

6. Another edition.

Campbell 1493, note. Proctor 8831. B.M. (IA. 47020).

** Two fragments of this edition, printed with the same type, on vellum on one side of the leaf only, are in the British Museum. The first fragment begins: acqsitū ex parte exera[]mūditates supfluas sub q̃b9 latita||bat...and ends (20th complete line): aeris a a[p]tione poron nec tantū comedit in illis tpib9 sicut ||... The second begins: calidis. et a nimia saturi[]...and ends (21st line): diciē. fi stulticie fi īobediē fi s[u]... The fragments had previously served as end-papers and are no doubt printers' waste.

1471.

7. ALBVCASIS. Liber Seruitoris. [Translated by Simon Ianuensis]. Nicolaus Jenson, Venice.

Quarto. 64 leaves. 27 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1 A, 115 mm.).

Iª. INCIPIT LIBER SERVITORIS LIBER || xxviii Bulchasī Benaberazerin trāslatus a Si-||mōe ianuēsi īterprete Abraā iudeo tortuosiēsi. || [D]Ixit aggregator huius operis: Postā ego collegi librum hunc || magnū ī medicīs cōpositis: qē || liber magni iuuamenti: quem || nominaui librum seruitorem . . . 64b. COLOPHON: Finit liber Seruitoris de prepatōe medīaṣ sīpliciū ī-||pressus Venetiis p Nicolaū Iēsō gallicū .Mcccclxxi.

Proctor 4075. B.M. (IA. 19635).

1471.

8. NICOLAVS SALERNITANVS. Antidotarium, etc.

Nicolaus Jenson, Venice.

Quarto. 70 leaves, the first and last blank. 27 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1 A, 115 mm.).

2ª. INCIPIT ANTIDOTARIVM NICOLAI. || [E]GO Nicolaus rogatus aquibus-|| dam ī pratica medicine studere || uolētibus... 45b. Colophon: FINIT ANTIDOTARIVM NICOLAI IM-||PRESSVM VENETIIS PER NICOlAVM || IENSON GALLICVM. M. CCCC. LXXI. 46². INCIPIT TRACTATVLVS QVID PRO || QVO. 51b. EX-PLICIT TRACTATVS QVID PRO || QVO. 52³. INCIPIVNT SINONIMA. 69b. Colophon: FINIS ANTIDOTARII NICOLAI: ET QVO-||RVNDAM ALIORVM TRACTATVVM IM-||PRESSORVM VENETIIS PER NICOLAVM IENSON GALLICVM. M. CCCC. LXXI.

Hain 11764. Proctor 4076. B.M. (IA. 19636).

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saliceto.

[Not before 18 May, 1471.]

9. MESVE, IOANNES, Iunior. Opera.

Clemens Patauinus, Venice

Folio. 204 leaves, 97, 98, and 204 blank. 43 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 106 mm.) 1ª. [I]N NOMINE DEI misericordis cuius nu- ||tu sermo recipit gratiam & doctrina pfectio-||nem. Principium uerborum Ioannis fili Me-||sve: filii Hamech: filii Hely: filii Abdela regis- || Damasci . . . 55^b. IOANNIS. MESVAE GRABADIN. || INCIPIT. || OVOD. EST. AGGREGATIO. ET. ANTI||DOTARIVM. ELECTVARIORVM. || ET. CONFECTIONVM. 96. IOANNIS NAZARENI FILII MESVAE || GRABBADIM MEDICINARVM || VNIVERSALIVM EXPLICIT || PARTICVLARIVM AVTEM MEDICINA||RVM CVM DEI AVXILIO LIBRVM || INCIPIEMVS OVI EST SEQVENS. 99°. IN NOMINE DEI MISERICORDIS IOAN||NIS NAZARENI FILII MESVAE GRABA DIM MEDICINARVM PARTICVLARI WM INCIPIT. 202b. FINIS. 203a. NICOLAVS GVPALATINVS. PEREGRI||NO CAVALCABOVI VERONENSI MEDI||CO VENETIARVM EXIMIO. S. P. D. 203b. End: ... Vale: & nos ama. Venetiis anno christi. M. cccclxxi. | xv. kl'. iunii.

Hain 11118. Proctor 4142. B.M. (IB. 19782).

** The postscript of Gupalatinus claims this book as the first printed by a native of Italy, which is correct if, as is highly probable, the press set up at Rome in 1470 by the Messenian De Lignamine was worked for him by German journeymen. The hope expressed by Gupalatinus that the printer would go on to produce an edition of Avicenna does not appear to have been realized, no other book connected with the press being now known to exist. See Plate II.

9 June, 1471.

10. MESVE, IOANNES, Iunior. Opera. [With the Additiones of Petrus de

[Venice? or Florence?] Folio. 234 leaves, 99, 100, 204, and 234 blank. 2 columns. 39 lines. Roman type

(Proctor, Italy, Unknown places, B, group i, § 1, type 1, 120 mm.).

13. INCIPIT. LIBER. IOANNIS. || MESVE. DE. COMPLEXIONI||BVS. PRO-13. INCIPIT. LIBER. IOANNIS. || MESVE. DE. COMPLEXIONI||BVS. PROPRIETATIBVS. E||LECTIONIBVS. OPERATIO||NIBVSQ3. SIMPLICIVM. ME>|| DICINARVM. LAXATIVA>||RVM. || [I]N nomine dei miseri||cordis: cuius nutu ser||mo recipit gratiam: || & doctrina perfectio||nem. Principium uer||borum Ioānis filii Me||sue: filii Hamec: filii Heli: filii Abdel||la regis damasci... 58b, col. 2. INCIPIT. GRABADIN. IOAN||NIS. FILII. MESVAE. QVOD. || EST. AGGREGATIO. VEL. AN|| TIDOTARIVM. MEDICINA-||RVM. COMPOSITARVM. 98b. FINEM huius grabadin hoc. loca || impositur esse cernito. quare grās || omnium bonorum largitori, haballarmus, qui TIDOTARIVM. MEDICINA-||RVM. COMPOSITARVM. 98°. FINEM huius grabadin hoc loco || impositu; esse cernito. quare grās || omnium bonorum largitori habe||amus. qui nostris auxiliatur labori||bus. & statuit lumen in tenebris || & in labore quietem. [101°. IN-AE||GRITVDINVM. 203°. COLOPHON: IOANNIS. MESVE. MEDICI. || SINGVLA-RIS. DE. MEDICI.||NIS. PARTICVLARIVM. AE||GRITVDINVM. LIBER. FELI-|| RIS. DE. MEDICI. || M. CCCC. LXXI. V. IDVS. IVNII.] 205°. PETRI. APPONI. MEDICI. || CLARISSIMI. IN. LIBRVM. IO||ANNIS. MESVE. ADDITIO. IN||CIPIT. 233b. Colophon: PETRI APPONI MEDICI || CLARISSIMI IN LIBRVM || IOANNIS

Hain-Copinger 11107. Proctor 7344. B.M. (IB. 36752, wanting ff. 101-203 of Hain's description).

[1471-72?]

II. SIMON IANVENSIS, a Cordo. Synonyma medicinae, seu Clauis sanationis.

[Andreas Bellfortis, Ferrara.]

Folio. ? leaves. 43 lines. 2 columns. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 115 mm.).

1ª (?) [D]Omino suo || pręcipuo do||mino. Ma-||gistro Can-||pano domi-||ni papę ac-||pellano Ca-||noīco pari-||siensi. Simon īfimus subdiaco-||nus se ipsū ex debito . . . 1^b(?), col. 1, l. 18: |O]Ptabat Gal' discẽ & do||cẽ posse res sine noīb3 || . . . 3^b(?), col. 1, l. 12: [A]Banatib & alcutub || . . . 21^b(?). LAST LINE: dic q est medicia inda sil'is cina. Proctor †5726.

*** The fragment of 21 leaves in the Bodleian Library here described appears to be the only recorded copy of this edition.

[1472?]

12. BARTHOLOMAEVS ANGLICVS. De proprietatibus rerum.
[Printer of Flores Sancti Augustini, Cologne.]

Folio. 248 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 55 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 100 mm.).

O Indpit pto hemia de ptoprietatibus etra fratris bartholomei anglici de cedine fratru minocum

1ª. See facsimile. 243ª. COLOPHON: Explicit tractat⁹ de ppetatibo rex edit⁹ a || frē bartolomeo āglico ordīs fratu minox: 247^b, col. 3. END: Expliciunt tituli librorū || et capittulorum bertholomei || anglici de prietatibus rerū.

Hain *2498. Proctor 1105. Voullième 218. B.M. Inc. I, p. 235, IC. 3771.

19 November, 1472.

13. ISIDORVS. Etymologiae.

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f Hain's

Günther Zainer, Augsburg.

Folio. 264 leaves. 38 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 3, 107 mm.).

1ª. Capitula in librum primum. 5ª. ISIDORI. IVNIORIS. HISPALENSIS. EPI-SCOPI || EPISTOLA. AD BRAVLIONEM. CESARAVGV-|| STANVM. EPISCOPVM. INCIPIT. FELICITER. 56b. INCIPIT. LIBER. QVARTVS. DE. MEDICINA. || [M]EDICINA. EST. QVE. CORPO||RIS. VEL. TVETVR. VEL. RE-||STAVRAT. SALVTEM... 144a. INCIPIT. LIBER. VNDECIMVS || DE. HOMINE. ET. PARTIBVS. EIVS. || [N]ATVRA. DICTA. EST. AB. EO || \$\varphi\$. NASCI. ALIQVID. FACIAT || ... 264a. COLOPHON: Deo. Gracias. || Isidori iunioris hispalensis episcopi. Ethimologiarum libri || numero viginti. finiunt foeliciter. Per. Gintherum zainer ex || Reutlingen progenitum. literis impressi ahenis. Anno || ab incarnatione domini. Millesimo Quadringentesimo || Septuagesimosecundo. Decimanona die. Mensis. nouēbris.

Hain * 9273. Proctor 1532. B.M. Inc. II, p. 317, IB. 5438, 5440.

14. REGIMEN SANITATIS. Regimen sanitatis deutsch (Von der Ordnung der Gesundheit).

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 51 printed leaves. 29 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 145-140 mm.).

1ª. [H]Ie hebt sich an das Register vn || die capitel die nach geschriben buch/||lins/ genant Regimen sanitatis / das || ist von der ordnung der gesuntheyt. || Zu dem ersten die vor red Als Iob schreybt von den | meschen / die zu dem rechten ennde ires lebens / das in gott auff geseczt hat / nicht kömen . . . 22. Hie nach volgt ein nuczlich regimet / wer sich darnach | haltet / der mag sein leben lang in gesuntheit behalten. 35b. Hie enndet sich d3 buchlin || genant Regimen sanitatis. 368. Hie hebt sich an ein ander buch darin man vīdet / ∥ wie man ein gesundē menschen erkennen sol. Vnd ob ∥ er vō übrigem plut siech sey . . . 50b. Hie endet sich das viert buch / darinn man || vindet wie man ein gesüden vnd krancken | menschē erkennē sol / vn was ein ieglicher | harn / puls vn gelassē plut bedeut vc. 512. Ein gutt trien machen. 516. COLOPHON: Das nuczlich buch vo ordnüg d' gesuntheyt / || hatt getruckt vn vollēdet. Hanns Båmler || zů Augspurg. an sant Iorge awbet. Anno | 10 im. lxxij. iar.

Hain *13736, part of *10005. Sudhoff 10.

** Dedicated by the (anonymous) author to Count Rudolf of Hochenburg and his wife Margarete von Tierstein.-This tract constitutes the sixth item of a tract-volume issued by Bämler in the course of 1472, with a collective table of contents at the beginning (see Hain *10005, catalogued from a copy which wanted the register of the Regimen sanitatis described above); but each item was no doubt also issued separately.

[1472.]

15. EYBE, Albrecht von. Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein ehelich Weib.

[Anton Koberger, Nuremberg.]

Folio. 60 leaves, the first and last blank. 32 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2,

2ª. Týtel dises půchleins des ersten teýls :- || Ob einem māne seý zunemē ein eelichs weyb oder nicht || . . . Ibid., l. 25: see facsimile. 2b, l. 10: . . . zu einē guttē || seligen

ie naturlichen meister baben intier selbute ond ubung fürgenomen und gedisputieret ein bup: sche gemeine frag. Ob einem mane sey zuneme ein edich weyb ober nicht. Ind wiewol dise frag mit kurtzen worten win den selben meistern wirt bingelegt jedoch hab ich Albrecht won Eybe in beiden rechten Soctor Archibiacon zu Wirtzburg vnd Thumber zu

Neuen Iare der Iar zal Cristi vnnsers herre ges purt Tawsent Vierhudert und zwei vnd Sibitzigsten | Iaren vnd will ine also zugeeygent geschickt und ges sendet haben dises puchlein zu wolgefallen vnd zu lesen || mit freuden. Amen. 59b. END:... in gegenwerttigkeit deiner gottheit Amen:

Hain *6826. Proctor 1968. B.M. Inc. II, p. 411, IB. 712.

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1472.

16. EYBE, Albrecht von. Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein ehelich Weib.

Friedrich Creussner, Nuremberg.

Quarto. 119 printed leaves. 21 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 110 mm.)

1^a. [D]Ie naturlichen meister haben || in irer schul vnd vbung für ge||nūmē... 119^a. l. 18, END:... vnd erlangen abewaschung || vnser sünden. Amen. Got sey gelobet. || (COLOPHON) M cccc lxxij. || Fricz Creüßner zu Nürmberg.

Hain 6829. Klemmsche Sammlung, Buchgewerbehaus, Leipsic.

[About 1472?]

17. REGIMEN SANITATIS. Regimen sanitatis deutsch (Von der Ordnung der Gesundheit).

Friedrich Creussner, Nuremberg.

Folio. 32 leaves, the first blank. 32 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, early state, 110 mm.).

Je nach whet em nutilid buch das em bochgelerter bewerter wodoz m der ertiner in destunder lieb vind ge dechtnuß eme mechtige herm vind semer frawe wept gesucht vind zu samme gelesen dat auß den bewerten merstern der natur vind der ertznere. Als Aristottiles Auicenna Allmansoz Awerzois Procias Russus vind Galienus sem gewest. Vind ditz duch mag man nene vind bersten Regime Samtatis zu teutsch das duch win der ozonug der gesinnthert Vind ist geterst in dzer terstend ptlich terst waß der in belt wersen Dem capitel dre ber nach wolgent Seliglich.

2ª. See facsimile. 32ª. END OF TEXT: Wer diser vor geschribe lere | vo δ' pestilentz mit fleiß volget || vnd mercket. vnd sich darnach regirt | de schadet sie nichts. || (COLOPHON) Das hat gedruckt Fridrich Crewßner zw Nůrmwerg.

Hain 13735. Proctor 2172. B.M. Inc. II, p. 447, IB. 7743.

** The contents of this book are substantially the same as the first three books of the Regimen sanitatis deutsch printed by Bämler at Augsburg in 1472 (no. 14 above). Proctor noted 'c. 1472' as its date.

18. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Historia naturalis. [Edited by Ioannes Andreae.

Nicolaus Jenson, Venice.

Folio. 358 leaves, 1, 357, and 358 blank 50 lines. Roman type (Proctor, no 1A, 115 mm.).

2ª. CAIVS PLYNIVS MARCO SVO SALVTEM. | . . . 4ª CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER .I. 212. CAII PLINII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER .II. 355°. COLOPHON: CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBRI TRI-||CESIMISEPTIMI ET VLTIMI FINIS IMPRESSI VENETIIS || PER NICOLAVM IENSON GALLICVM. M.CCCC.LXXII. || NICOLAO TRONO INCLYTO VENETIARVM DVCE. || Iohannisandreæ episcopi aleriensis ad pontificem summum Paulum secundum venetum epistola. 356a, l. 13. END: ... Instauratū aliquātulū sub romano pōtifice maximo Paulo secudo ueneto.

Hain *13089. Proctor 4087. B.M. (IC. 19661).

[1472?]

19. MASSA, BAPTISTA. De fructibus vescendis. De modo conficiendi hordeaceam.

Quarto. 50 leaves, the first and last blank. 26 lines. Roman type (Proctor, 'Bartholomaeus Girardinus, or B. H.', no. 1, 115 mm.).

22. INCIPIT TABVLA OPVSCVLI | DE FRVCTIBVS VESCENDIS. 32. See facsimile. 46b. TRACTATVS. DE. MODO CON FITIENDI ORDEACEAM. AD ||

AD ILLVSTREM, AC, INVICT-VM.ARMORVM.DOMINVM. HERCVLEM.ESTENSEM DO-MINVM. BENEFI CENTISSI-MVM:OPVSCVLVM DE FRVC TIBVS. VESCENDIS PHISICI. LICET.INDIGNI.BAPTISTAE. MASSAE DE ARGENTAIN GIMNASIO FERRARIENSI PRAECLARISSIMO:

Venerabille uirum ordinis minorum & sa || cræ theologiæ doctorem egregium . . . Petru de trano . . . 49^b, l. 20 . . . Nec no îterdu p me orabis || pecatore Baptista de argēta artiu et medicīæ || doctor īfælici gīnasio ferariēsi. Die xv. Iunii. || M. cccc. Lxxi. Finis. ||

T hrāe pater sedare sitim siquæris amarā Hæc baptistea dogmata sancta lege O rdea quā referāt lympha decocta salutis

Ipsag ieiunos q iuuet hausta docent.

Hain *10881. Proctor 4229. B.M. (IA. 20032, wanting the table).

Edited by

on, Venice

octor, no 14

II PLYNII SECVNDI I PLYNII

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*** The date at the end is that of writing, not of printing. The year 1472 is the only one that can be connected with this, the twelfth Venetian press, the chief product of which is an Ausonius of that year.

21 April, 1472.

20. BAGELLARDVS, PAVLVS. De infantium aegritudinibus ac remediis. Bartholomaeus de Valdezoccho and Martinus de Septem Arboribus, Padua

Quarto. 40 leaves, 24 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 114 mm.).

Ib. Incipiunt capitula secundi libri. 3°. AD ILLVSTRISSIMVM PRIN||CIPEM DOMINVM NICOLA||VM TRVNO DIGNISSIMVM. || DVCEM VENETIARVM DO||MINVM SVVM PRECIPVVM. || LIBELLVS DE EGRITVDINI||BVS INFANTIVM PER MAGI||STRVM PAVLVM BAGELLAR||DUM A FLVMINE EDITVS IN||CIPIT FOELICITER. 40°. COLOPHON: Opusculū de egritudinibus & remediis īfā-|| tium ac totidem capitulis cōpilatū p egregiū || ac famosissimū artium & medicine doctorē || magistrum Paulum bagellardum a flumīe || foeliciter explicit. ||| Sola miseria caret inuidia ||| M. CCCC. LXXII die xxi Aprilis. ||| BAR VAL patanus F.F. || MAR de septem arboribus prutenus.

Hain *2244. Proctor 6756. B. M. (IA. 29805).

23 December, 1472.

21. AVICENNA. Canonis liber iii.
[Bartholomaeus de Valdezoccho and Martinus de Septem Arboribus,
Padua.]

Folio. 266 printed leaves, 2 columns. 51 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 114 mm.).

1ª. Fen. prima ē de diuersis egretudībus capīs || Fen. secūda ē de egritudībus neruo\rangle || ... 4ª, col. 2 Colophon: Expliciunt capitula libri tertii canonum || Auicēne. die. xxiii. decembris. Anno D\vec{n}i || .Mcccclxxii. 5ª. [I]Nquit Galienus. Intentio || īcre\vec{a}do caput n\vec{o} \vec{c} cerebr\vec{u} || neg auditus: neg odora-||tus: neg gustus: neg tac-||tus. Hec enim m\vec{e}bra et || uirtutes \vec{i} a\vec{a}alibus reperi\vec{u}t' || capite carentibus . . . 266ª. END: Explicit. Liber. Tertius. Auicenne.

Hain-Reichling 2213. Biblioteca Comunale, Bologna.

** The only detailed description of this book (that of Reichling, given above) comprises solely the third book of Avicenna's Canon, while the brief notice in Hain would appear to indicate the same, although it is headed: 'libb. I. II. et III.'

G

22 November, 1472.

22. ARISTOTELES. De anima [with the commentary of Averroes]. Laurentius Canozius, Padua.

Folio. 90 leaves. 2 columns. 50 lines of text, 63 of commentary. Gothic types (text,

Proctor no. 2, 116 mm.; commentary, Proctor no. 1, 93 mm.).

1a. [H]Onoru3 honora||bilium notitiam || opinantes. Ma||gis aute3 altera3 || altera: aut secun | duz certitudinez | aut ex eo q meli | orum quidem z mirabiliorum est : | ... 90°. COLOPHON: Noue translationi libroru3 anime: 1 ueteri ab Aueroi hispano cordu bensi commentate: summi philoso||phi Aristotelis ex Stragyra gretie || oppido Nicomachi medicine artis || professoris filii: deo fauēte maxīo || finis impositus est. Nobilis vicen||tini Ioannisphilippi Aureliani i || fratrum impensa. Opera uero atq || ingenio Laurentii Canozii Lende|| nariensis impresse Pataui. Anno || Christi optimi. M. cccc. ii. z. Lxx. || Decimo Kalendas Decembris.

Hain-Reichling 1709. B.M. (IC. 29844).

[1472?]

23. MARTIVS, GALEOTTVS. Liber de homine.

[Federicus de Comitibus, Iesi.]

Quarto. 69 leaves, the first blank. 32 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 114 mm.). 2ª. GALEOTTI. MARTII. NARNIENSIS. AD | R. D. ARCHIEPISCOPVM. STRIGONIE-||NSEM. IN. LIBRVM. DE. HOMINE. EPistola || [D]VM opus de homine his diebus pxi-||me ellapsis absolutum. R. P. diligenter || inquirerem . . . 3ª. GALEOTTI. MARTII. NARNIENSIS || LIB. DE HOMINE INCHOAT PRIMVS. || [C]Aput dicit totū illud quod collo substen tat cuius sūmitas qa ad occipitiū in decli ue uertit nūcupat uertex:...38b. [E]Xteriorē hoiem libro supiore. R. P. satis sup||q descripsimus secūdū anī nrī ppoītū nūc id || (39°) aggrediemur quod īpolicitis fuerat ... 69°. COLOPHON: GALEOTTI. MARTII. NARNIENSIS. SE||CVNDVS. ET. VLTImus de Homiē Liber Explicit.

Proctor 7356 (see note below). B.M. (IB. 30113).

*** Proctor at first catalogued this book among the Italian adespota ('Unknown Places, B, i, §3, Venezia?') but afterwards placed it with the early productions of the press

1472.

24. PETRVS DE ABANO. Conciliator differentiarum philosophorum et praecipue medicorum. Tractatus de venenis. Thomas de Hermannstadt and Johannes Vurster, Mantua.

Folio. 363 (?) leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 56 lines. Roman type

(Proctor no. 1, 99 mm.).

2ª. CONCILIATOR. DIFFERENTI ARUM PHILOSOPHORVM ET || PRE-CIPVE MEDICORVM: CLA RISSIMI VIRI PETRI DE ABA NO PATAVINI FOELICITER | INCIPIT. PROLOGVS. 52. DIFFERENTIA PRIMA. | [O]VOD NECESSA || riū non sit . . . 355b. COLOPHON: LAVS. DEO. AMEN. || [O]VOD. CONCI||LIATOR. Lodouicus Carmelita primus || hoc opus aere īprimi iussit Mātuae. per Thomā | septēcastrēsem de ciuitate Hermāni & Iohannē | Burster de Cāpidōa socios.

Anno uerbi īcarnati || .M CCCC LXXII. 356a. TRACTATVS DE VENENIS. A || MAGISTRO PETRO DE ABBA||NO EDITVS. 362b. COLOPHON: DEO GRATIAS. || Mantue hoc phylosophorum decus Illu||strissimo principe & domino: domino || Lodouicho de Gonzagha Mar||chione ibidem feliciter re||gnante impressum. An||nis uerbi incarnati || .M. cccc. lxxii.

Hain *1 (counting 371 printed leaves). Proctor 6883. Pellechet 1 (counting 364 leaves). B.M. (IC. 30622).

See Plate III.

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[About 1472.]

25. MATHEOLVS PERVSINVS. De memoria augenda.

Petrus de Colonia and Johannes de Bamberga, Perugia.

Quarto. 6 leaves. 28 lines. No signatures. Presumably roman type.

** This edition seems now to be known only from the notice in G. B. Vermiglioli, Della tipografia Perugina del secolo XV. (1806), no. xviii of his list.

[About 1475?]

26 [88 A]. MARTIVS, GALEOTTVS. Liber de homine.

[Bologna.]

Folio. 76 leaves, the first blank. 31-33 lines. Roman type (Proctor 'Italy, Unknown

Places, B, I, § 4', no. I, 116 mm.); also rude Greek type.

2ª. GALEOTTI. MARTII. NARNIENSIS. || AD. R. D. ARCHIEPISCOPVM. STRIGO||NIENSEM. IN. LIBRVM. DE. HOMINE. || EPISTOLA. || [D]Vm opus de homine his diebus pxīe || elapsis absolutum. R. P. diligenter in||quirerem . . . 3ª. GALE-OTTI. MARCII. NARNIENSIS. DE || HOMINE. LIBER. INCHOAT. PRIMVS. || [C] Aput dicitur totū illud quod collo sub||stentatur. cuius sumitas quia ad occipi||tium indecliue uertitur nūcupatur uer||tex . . . 40^b. Galeotti Martii Narniensis De homine primus ex||plicat. 41². GALEOTTI. MARTII. NARNI||ENSIS. DE. HOMINE. LIBER. SE|| CVNDVS. INCHOAT. 76ª. COLOPHON: Galeotti Martii Narniensis Secundus & ultim⁹ || de homine Liber explicat.

Hain *7433. Proctor 7358. Pellechet-Polain 4977. B.M. (IB. 29274).

** Printed with the same type as Barbatia, Iohannina, 1475 (Hain *2429, Proctor 6669).

[About 1473.]

27. ISIDORVS. Etymologiae.

[Johann Mentelin, Strasburg.]

Folio. 142 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns (except on leaf 74). 51 lines. Semi-

gothic type (Proctor no. 6, 112 mm.).

2ª. INCIPIT EPISTOLA ISIDORI IV||NIORIS HISPALENSIS EPISCO||PI AD BRAVLIONEM CESARAV||GVSTANVM EPISCOPVM. 3ʰ. col. 2. INCIPIT LIBER PRIMVS ETHI||MOLOGIARVM ISIDORI HISPA||LENSIS EPISCOPI. DE DISCIPLI||NA ET ARTE. 142ª. END:...ut vis morbi ignis ardore siccetur. || (COLOPHON) EXPLICIT LIBER ETHIMO||LOGIARVM ISIDORI ISPA||LENSIS EPISCOPI.

Hain *9270. Proctor 227. B.M. Inc. I, p. 57, IC. 586.

*** The colophon is omitted in some copies.—For note of medical matter in this work see no. 13 above.

51

28. EYBE, Albrecht von. Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein ehelich Weib.

[Günther Zainer, Augsburg.]

Folio. 61 leaves. 33-35 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, early state, 118 mm.).

1ª. [D]Ie naturlichen meyster habent in irer schul | vn ubung fürgenome vnd gedisputiert . . . 22. Ob einem mañ sey zu nemen ein eelich weib od nit. 612. END: . . . gib ouch herr vns die gnad d' rew aller | vnser sunden | die zeit der buß vn folbringug der arbeit | d3 wir durch beispil vn exempel deins dieners albani | wirdig werden vn erlange abweschug vnser sund vn | werdent geweiset über den Schnee in gegenwertigs | keit deiner gotheyt.

Hain *6827. Proctor 1562. B.M. Inc. II, p. 320, IB. 5532.

** Hain (no. 6830) and Panzer (Deutsche Annalen, i, 69, 18) note an edition of this tract which neither of them had seen, alleged to have been completed by Zainer 'an dem achten tag sant Iacobs des merern' [i. e. 1 August], 1472. As this is the precise date found in the colophon of Zainer's edition of Ingold, Das goldne Spiel (Hain *9187), the entry is no doubt merely a misdescription of the present edition, the confusion arising from the fact that the book from which it was taken contained a copy both of the Eyb and the Ingold; possibly this was the very volume now in the British Museum (see the description in B.M. Inc. II, p. 317, IB. 5435).

See Plate IV.

11 January, 1473.

29. STEINHÖWEL, HEINRICH. Regimen wider die Pestilenz.

Johann Zainer, Ulm.

Quarto. 40 leaves. 24 lines. Woodcut border on 12. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1*, 116 mm.) for text, roman type (Proctor no. 2, 110 mm.) for Latin phrases.

1ª. VNdanckberkeit (alsz die ∥ alten wÿsen schribē) ist ∥ fûr andere laster zesche∥ten. So aber ich Hain∞∥ricus Stainhowel von ∥ wÿl doctor in den ercz∞∥nÿen |so vil gûtheit er gunst vnd nucz || ÿecz zweÿ vn̄ zweinczig iar von den fūr>||sichtigen ersamen vn̄ wÿsen burgermei-||stern rat vnd ganczer gemaind der stat || Vlm minen liebē herren enpfangen ha>||be ... 40^b. Colophon. Getruckt tzů Vlm von Iohanne || tzainer vō Rûtlingen am montag || nach Erhardi. Nach Cristi geburt || Mº ccccº lxxiijº. "Laus deo.

Hain *15058 (= 13737). Proctor 2492. B.M. Inc. II, p. 520, IA. 9103. See Plate V.

20 October, 1473.

30. ARISTOTELES. Lapidarius. QVOMODO uirtutes lapidum pretiosorum augmentantur. Physio-

[Lucas Brandis], Merseburg. Folio. 40 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 37 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 121 mm.).

22. [A] Ttendite a falsis | phetis qui uenis | unt ad uos in ues | stimentis ouiu. in | trinsecus aut sunt | lupi rapaces . . . 316, col. 2, line 18: de Phisonomia | [R]Estat de

signis || phisonomie q || sunt disposicões || naturales corpo||ris. uirtutes et || uicia que sunt || . . . 39^b, col. 1 : Explic liber de phisonomia || liber em diuidit in tres par ||tes In pma pte tradit vides lic3 Lapidarius aristotilis. || de nouo a greco trāslat9 . . . Sco'o quo uirtutes pci soon lapio augmentat et al || terat . . . (Col. 2, l. 10): Tercia pars est de ipa met || phisonomia / & incipit ibi || Restat de signis phisomie. || (COLOPHON) Anno dm Millesimoqdrino gentesimoseptuagesimoter co in uigilia xj miliu virginu copletu est psens opus In || Ciuitate. Merszborg:.

Hain 1777. Proctor 2601. B.M. Inc. II, p. 546, IB. 9605.

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7 May, 1473.

31. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Historia naturalis.

Conradus Sweynheym and Arnoldus Pannartz, Rome.

Folio. 402 leaves, the first and last blank. 46 lines. Book i (contents) in two columns Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 115 mm.).

23. C. PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER || PRIMVS DE HIS QVAE SINGVLIS LIBRIS CONTINENTVR INCIPIT FOELICITER. || C. Plynius Secundus Nouocomensis Vespasiano suo salutem. || . . . 3b. CAPITVLA SECVNDI LI|BRI DE MVNDO ELEME|NTIS ET SYDERIBVŠ. 4016. COLO-PHON: see facsimile.

> Aspecis illustris lector quicking libellos Si cupil artificum nomina nosse: lege. Aspera ridebis cognomina teutona forlan Minger arl mulif inscia uerba urum: Córadul luueynheym: Arnoldol pánartzo magiliri Rome impresserunt talia multa simul.

M.CCCC.LXXIII. die Veneris. VII. Mait.

Hain 13090. Proctor 3335. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 17, IC. 17212.

30 October, 1473.

32. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Expositiones in Aphorismos Hippocratis cum quaestionibus. Venice.

Folio. 190 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 51 lines. Roman type (115 mm.). 12. IACOBI FORLIVIENSIS IN AFFO||RISMOS YPOCRATIS EXPOSITI|| ONES CVM OVESTIONIBVS FE-||LICITER INCIPIVNT. || [V]ITA BREVIS. ARS || VERO LONGA. TE||MPVS AVTEM AC-||VTVM. EXPERIM-||ENTVM

VERO FA||LLAX. IVDICIVM A||VTEM DIFFICILE . . . 146*, col. 2: EINIS QVAR||TE PARTICVLE. 147*. [S]PASMVS EX EL||LEBORO . . . 189b. COLOPHON: see facsimile.

> IACOBI FORLIVIENSIS IN AFFO RISMOS YPOCRATIS EXPOSI-TIO ET QUESTIONES FÉLICI TER EXPLICIVNT PENVLTIMO OCTOBRIS .M. CCCC. LXXIII.

Hain *7247. B.M. (IC. 19675).

** The type found in this book closely resembles Jenson's first type, but a few of its forms are not found in Jenson's authentic work, and this, together with the large number of printer's errors, suggests that it is not one of Jenson's own productions.

3 August, 1473.

33. SIMON IANVENSIS, a Cordo. Synonyma medicinae, seu Clauis

Antonius Zarotus, Milan.

Folio. 157 printed leaves. 2 columns. 41 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 110/1

12. Synonyma Simonis Genuensis.

Cognita non plene medicie noia reru Proere pposui: quo iuuet artis op9. Si qtu uolui tade non posse negaui:

Aduenia satis est hoc uoluisse satis. 32, col. 2, l. 5: [A]Abanitib et Alcutub uel cu tub . . . 202, col. 2, l. 9: Armech in secudo canois aui. expoit q || ē herba iamēa boi odoris sitis ciamo || mo grosso Io. serap. ca. de egritudīb⁹ || gīgiuaṣ dicit q ē medicīa inda sitīs ci||namomo ē bona ut dicūt ulcerib⁹ o-||ris... 157^a. Colophon: Opus Impssū Ml'i p Antoniū Zarotū || parmsem ano dni. M. cccc. lxxiii. Die || Martis .iii. Augusti. || FINIS:.

Hain-Reichling 14747. Proctor 5774. B.M. (IB. 25918).

4 August, 1473.

34. SERAPION, Ioannes. Liber aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus.

Antonius Zarotus, Milan.

Folio. 185 leaves. 2 columns. 41 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 110/1 mm.). 12. LIBER SERAPIONIS AGRE || gatus ī medicīis simplicib Trāsla- || tō Symōis Ianuēsis interpte Abraā || iudeo tortuosiēsi de arabico ī latinū || Inquit Serapion. || [P]Ostq Vidi Librum Dia scoridis & Librū Gal'i. i || medicīis simplicib agre gatos ... Ibid.,

col. 2: PARS PRIMA INCIPIT || SERMO pm² de mediciale substāci||is:.... 183ª, col. 2: INCIPIT Liber Galieni Ad Papiam || De Virtute Centauree. Capl'm Pri||mum De Intētione Eius In Hoc LI||bro. 185ª. COLOPHON: see facsimile.

Opus Impressum Msi Per Antoium Zarotum Parmesem Anno domini Mcccclxxiii Die Mercuri.iii. Augusti

EXPLICIT LIBER GALIENI DE CENTAVREA.

Hain *14691. Proctor †5775.

89b. COLOPHON

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Symois

12 February, 1473.

35. AVICENNA. Canon de medicina [Translated by Gerardus Cremonensis].

Philippus de Lavagna, Milan.

Folio. Vol. i, 176 leaves, 1 and 92 blank; vol. ii, 235 leaves, the first blank; vol. iii, 162 leaves. 50 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 112 mm.).

Vol. I. 2ª. // Liber canonis primus que; princeps aboali || abinsceni de medicina edidit/translatus a ma||gistro Gerardo cremonensi i toleto ab arabico || in latinum. // Verba aboali abinsceni. 176b, col. 2, END: Liber canonis auicene Secundus cum dei || laude explicit. Vol. II. 2ª. DICTIO prima. de uniuersis egritudinibus || capitis tertij libri canois i medicia. 231b. Colophon: Explect e tractat secund de dolorib hox me||brorū et cū ipi coplemēto oplet fen xxij²/ et cu; || ei oplemēto coplet liber terci de curatio e cg ||tudinū accidētiu; unicuig mēbro a uertice ad || calces usg/ q̄ in homē accide solēt. Canonis re|| lati abuhali alhasen abinseni. || Mediolai die xij. februarij. 1473. p Magistru; || Filippum de lauagnia huius artis stampandi in || hac urbe primum latorem atg inuentorem. 232²-235² [table in 3 columns] Vol. III. 1². // Liber canonis 4us incipit de egritudinibus || particularibus q̄ cu; accidunt non appriantur || uni m̄bro continens septem fen. 162b, col. 1, END: // Completus ē liber quintus Libri canonis q || est antidotarium senis regis aboali hasen filij || haly ab inseni. Et eius oplemento completus ē || liber totus ad laudem dei.

Hain 2200. Pellechet 1659. B.M. (IC. 26105, vol. ii only).

4 August, 1473.

36. MESVE, Ioannes, Iunior. De consolatione medicinarum, &c. Philippus de Lavagna, Milan.

Folio. 156 leaves, 1 and 156 blank. 41 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 112 mm.).

2ª. [I] Ncipit liber de consolatione medi || cinax simpliciu solutiuax Iohānis || heben Mesue. || [I] N nomine Dei mificordis cui || nutu fimo recipit gratias t doc || trina pfectione / principiu uer || box Iohānis filij Mesue . . . 76ª. Finis antidotarij. 77ª. Suma secunda

huius grabadin incipit || In qua distinguntur medicine a ppriate || egritudinibus singulor membror. 125°. || Finit particula pma sectionis prime. || || Incipit secuda sectionis prime. || 55°. COLOPHON: || Explicit opus. heben. Mesue Impssus || p Magistru Philippus lauanias. et cor || rectus ac diligenter exaınatus p Egre || gios doctores almi collegij mediolane || Anno domini .i473. Die. 4° Augusti || Regnaute Illumo. d.d. Galeas maria ui || cecomite etc. Duce Ml'i qnto. || Finis.

Hain *11105. Proctor †5842. See Plate VI.

[1473?]

37. FERRARIVS, Ioannes Matthaevs, de Gradibus. Practica. [Philippus de Lavagna, Milan; or Joannes de Sidriano, Pavia?]

Folio. Pt. 1: 244 leaves, the first blank. Pt. 2: 268 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 50 lines. Gothic type (Lavagna, Proctor no. 2; or Sidriano, Proctor no. 1?, 112 mm.).

PART I. 2ª. [P]ARS pma Cometarij Textual' In || Nonū Almāsoris Cū Ampliacioib⁹ et || Addicionibus Materierum per Magistrū || Ioannem Matheū Ex Ferrarijs De gradi || Mediolanēsem. 244ª. finis hui⁹ ca¹ de cardiaca passione cū dei laude. || Et psequēter hui⁹ ptis. PART II. 2ª. [I]Lustrissime et excellentissime prīceps || domine mi singularissime tē. . . . (l. 32) Ex papia die. 9. m̄sis octobris. 1471. || (text) [C]VMQVE Dolor aut || pūctio alicui supuenėit . . . 267ª. AUTHOR'S COLOPHON: Inceptu3 p magistru3 marchu3 de gatinaria āno || 1462. die 17. octobris tēnitu3 in studio. d. M̄ri || Iohannis Matthei. hui⁹ operis ppositoris anno || 1471. die 25. Septembris. || (table). 267b, col. 2, END: . . . ī locis maīfestis ī fol'. 286.

Hain-Reichling 7836. Pellechet-Polain 5284 (part 2 only).

*** The type with which this book is printed was used in the year 1473, apparently in exactly the same state, both by Philippus de Lavagna at Milan and Joannes de Sidriano at Pavia. The attribution to Lavagna is strengthened by the fact that another large medical work (Avicenna, Canon, no. 35 above) was printed by him with the same type and with the same number of lines to the column. Sidriano is only known to have produced a single book, a legal folio dated 30 October, 1473, and also with 50 lines to the column (Hain 1597); as this was his first work, the present book, if it be his, must be later than this

[About 1473.]

38. ARISTOTELES. Parua naturalia. [With the commentary of Averroes.]

Folio. 24 leaves. 2 columns. 50 lines of text, 63 of commentary. Gothic types (text, Proctor no. 2, 116 mm.; commentary, Proctor no. 1, 93 mm.).

1ª. [Q]Vonia3 aut de aia sm se ipsam determiatus est τ || de uirtutu3 \bar{q} lib3 ex pte || ipsius . . . 20ª, col. 2: In hoc tractatu \bar{p} scrutat de caus longitudi || nis . . . 24^b, col. 1, \bar{E} ND:

Hain 1716. Pellechet 1213.

11 May, 1473.

39. GVAINERIVS, Antonivs. Antidotarium.

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Proctor no. 11

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Conradus de Paderborn, [Padua].

Folio. 13 printed leaves. 2 columns. 44 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 80 mm.).

1ª. [C]Listere cōe lenitm | R. malue matu ui||olaru. añ. M. i. fi||at . . . 13b. COLOPHON: Et sic est finis huius antidotarii || per famosissimu artium 7 medicine || monarchā magistru Antoniu guay||neriu papiensem. Cui aīa requies||cat in pace. AmeN. || Inpressum est hoc presens opus||culum per me Magistu Conrardu || de paderbarne. Anno domini Mo || cccco lxxiiio xio die mensis Maii.

Hain *8102. Campbell 859. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

1473.

40. PETRVS DE ABANO. Tractatus de uenenis.
ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Tractatus de uenenis.
VALASCVS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste.
[Leonardus Achates], Padua.

Quarto. 48 leaves, the first blank. 26 and 27 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 105 mm.).

TRACTATVS DE VENENIS. A MAGIS TROPETRO DE ABBANO EDITVS.

De prologo agitur.

De divisione uenenorum.

ii

De unoquoqueneno in speciali.

iii

Mod9 fin quem uenenum interficit.

iiii

2ª. See facsimile. 4ª. DE PROLOGO CAPITVLVM. I. || [R]EVERENDISSIMO IN CRISTO || patri & dño. domino. N. diuina prouidentia || summo pontifici. Petrus de Abbano mīm³ || medicorū cum deuotione . . . 29b, l. 21: mater omniū medicinax a medicis ē appellata. ||| DEO GRATIAS. 30ª. DE LAPIDE BEGAAR EXPANDECTIS || [L]Apis begaar latīe l' lapis liberās a uenenis ara-||bi. Hager . . . 30b, COLOPHON: FINITVM. || PADVE ANNO DO||MINI. M. CCCC. LXXIII. || DEO GRATIAS. 31ª. TRACTATVS MAGISTRI ARNALDI. || DE VILLA NOVA DE ARTE COGNOS||CENDI VENENA CVM QVIS TIMET SI||BI EA MINISTRARI. 34ª. Explicit libell³ d' uenēis mgīi Arnaldi d' uilla noua. 34b. ADDITIO. || [N]ota φ curatio ueneni . . . Ibid., l. 12: INCIPIT TRACTATVS DE EPIDIMIA. || ET PESTE DOMINI VALASTI DE TA||RENTA REGIS FRANCIE PROTHOME||DICI EXCELLENTISSIMI PROLOGVS. 48b, END: Et sic est finis totius tractatus. || DEO GRATIAS.

Hain 8 (first tract only). Proctor 6775. B.M. (IA. 29873, 74).

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41. PETRVS DE ABANO. Tractatus de uenenis. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Tractatus de uenenis. VALASCVS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste. [Thomas de Hermannstadt and Johannes Vurster], Mantua.

Quarto. 42 leaves, the first blank. 30 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 99 mm,). 2ª. TRACTATVS DE VENENIS. A MAGISTRO || PETRO DEABBANO EDITVS. || De prologo agitur. .i. 3b. DE PROLOGO CAPITULVM. I. || [R]EVEREN-DISSIMO IN CRISTO || patri & domino domino. N. diuina prouidentia || summo pontifici Petrus de Abbano minimus || medicorum cum deuotione... 25ª, l. 22:... et ideo mater || omniū medicinarum a medicis est appellata. || .:DEO GRATIAS:. 25b. DE LAPIDE BEGAAR EX PANDECTIS. 26°, COLOPHON: FINI:||TVM. MAN||TVE ANNO. DO:||MINI. M. CCCC.LXXIII. || .:DEO GRATIAS:. 27°. TRACTATVS MAGISTRI ARNALDI || DE VILLA NOVA DE ARTE COGNOS || CENDI VENENA CVM QVIS TIMET | SIBI EA MINISTRARI. 29^b. Explicit libellus de uenēis magistri Arnaldi de uilla noua. 30^a. ADDITIO. Ibid., l. 13: INCIPIT TRACTATVS DE EPIDIMIA || ET PESTE DOMINI VALASTI DE TA||RENTA REGIS FRANTIE PROTHOME|| DICI EXCELLENTISSIMI PROLOGÜS. 42ª. END: Et sic est finis totius tractatus DEO GRATIAS:

Hain *7+*1805. Proctor 6884. B.M. (IA. 30623).

[About 1473.]

42. ARISTOTELES. Problemata. [Translated by Theodorus Gaza.] Johannes Vurster and Johannes Baumeister, Mantua. Quarto. 96 leaves, the first blank. 39 lines. 2 columns on 922-962. Roman type

(Proctor no. 1, 99 mm.).

23. ARISTOTELIS. QVAESTIONES. VARIAE. GENE||RATIM. COLLECTAE. ATOVE. ITA. IN. PLVRA. || DIGESTAE. VOLVMINA. || [C]Vr exuperantiæ nimiæ comittendi morbos uim habeant. An || quia uel excessum uel defectum efficiant . . . 90°, COLOPHON: LAVS. DEO. || Mantuæ hoc sūmi philosophorum prīcipis Arestotelis pbleumatū || nouam ad Nicolaum quintum pontificem secundus traductionē || per Theodorum Gazes græcum. Illustrissimo prīcipe & domīo || Domino Lodouico de Gonzagha Marchione ibidem tunc || regnāte. per Iohannē Vurster de Compidona. & Iohannē || Baumeister. socios uolumen impressu3 finit fœliciter. 91ª, [table of sections]: TRADVCTIO. NOVA. PROBLEMATVM. || ARISTOTELIS. AD. NICOLAVM. QVIN||TVM. PONTIFI-DIVISIONEM. 92ª. TABVLA. PARTICVLARIS || AD. MATERIAS. DIVER || SAS. PROBLEMATVM. | ... 96*, End: FINIS.

Hain-Reichling 1729. Proctor 6886. B.M. (IB. 30628)

24 March, 1473.

43. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Tractatus de balneis. FRANCISCVS DE SENIS. Dicta de balneo Petrioli. TVRA DE CASTELLO. De balneis Porrettanis.

Johannes de Rheno, [Santorso.]

Quarto. 12 leaves, the last blank. 29 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 97 mm.).

Ib. (table) De Thermis || ... 2a. INCIPIT TRACTATVS DE BALNE || IS SECVN-DVM GENTILEm de fulgīeo || | [I]Ntendo modernos docere medicos q̃ || breuius potero de naturis balneorū || nos circūdantium ... 6b. ALIQVA DICTA DE BALNEO PETRIO || LI MAGISTRI FRANCISCI DE SENIS || ORDINATA PRO domīo episcopo papiensi. || [P]Rimo sciendū ... 11b. COLOPHON: Iste liter compositus est per egregium militem || & legum doctorem. & artium medicinæ magist-||rum dominrm Turan de Castelo || Debile principium melior finis sequetur || Explicit hoc opus per magistrum Iohānnem de || reno sub anno domini Milessimo quadragētessimo || septuagessimo tertio die uigessimo quarto martii.

Hain *4592 (= 7571). Bibl. Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

[1473.]

44. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Tractatus de utilitatibus aquae balnei de Porretta.

RECETTA dell' aqua del bagno de Porretta.

[Johannes de Rheno, Santorso.]

Quarto. 10 leaves. 30 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 97 mm.).

1ª. [T]Ractatus de utilitatibus aque balnei de porretta. Et || modo usus ipsius. Et quas îfirmitates curat Secūdū Gē||tilē speculatorē de fulgineo et doctorē fāmosissimum. 3b. AMEN. 4ª. [S]Tephanus matthaeus de matthaeis || Romanus Versus ad idem. 5ª. QVESTA E LA RECETTA DE LAQVA DEL || bagno de la porretta: el quale e buono sopra one diffecto || et one captiuita netta a ciaschuno: che uole observare la soa || regola...10b. FINIS.

University Library, Bologna

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ntorso.

** The above is described as part of the preceding by L. Frati in Bibliofilia, xvii (1915–16), p. 361, no. 4. It has here been separately entered since the Bologna copy seems to be the only one known. The first four leaves are perhaps as Hain *7572.

3 August, 1473.

45. PORCASTRIS, Sigismyndus de. Quaestio de restauratione humidi. Johannes de Rheno, [Santorso.]

Folio. 10 leaves. 2 columns. 48 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 97 mm.).

1ª. [Q]Verit utu humidu || substătificu i corpõe || tēpato restauratu sit || purius & perfectius || humido substătifio || . . . 10ª, col. 2, COLOPHON: Cōpleta est questio de restauratone hu||midi ppilata ab excelletissio magistro || Sigismundo deporcastris die 3ª mensis || Augusti. 1473. || Per me magistu Iohanne; de Reno.

Hain-Reichling 13291. Bibl. Nazionale, Naples.

** The author's name is also spelt 'Polcastris'.

H 2

[1473-4.]

46. METLINGER, BARTHOLOMAEVS. Regiment der jungen Kinder. [Günther Zainer, Augsburg.]

Folio. 28 leaves, the last blank. 33 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, second state, 118 mm.).

1ª. [W]Ann nach ansehung götlicher || vnd menschlicher ordenung vnnd || gesaczt ein yeglich vatter vnd mů∞||ter gebrechelicheit so iren kinden besunder || die noch in kintlichem alter vnder siben ia||ren seind... bin ich Bartholome⁹ metlinger || in ertzney doctor von Augspurg mer malē || bewegt... disen kurtzē auszug ze begreiffen... 27^b. END: Gesche|| hen als mā zalt nach xp̄i geburt tauset vier∞||hundert vnd in dē lxxiij. iar | an dem achten||den tag sant Endris des zwôlffboten.

Hain 11127. Proctor 1537. B.M. Inc. II, p. 321, IB. 5454.

[1473-74.]

47. VOCABVLARIVS. Vocabularius rerum.

[Günther Zainer, Augsburg.]

Folio. 138 leaves. 35 lines. Woodcut capital on 2b. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, second state, 118 mm.).

1ª. Registrū vocabularij sequentis. 2b. CAput/ haupt/Est membrum anis||malis in quo omnium sensuum || tam exteriorum qm interiorum ors||gana ponuntur . . . 138b. END: Laus deo pax viuis requies eterna sepultis.

Proctor 1576. B.M. Inc. II, p. 321, IB. 5564.

[About 1474.]

48. ARISTOTELES. De physiognomia [and other tracts].

[Arnold ther Hoernen, Cologne.]

Quarto. 38 leaves. 27 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1 B, 100 mm.).

1ª. (red or black) Tractatus de pomo et morte incliti prīcipis phorū || aristotilis incipit felicit. Tractat³ eiusdē aristoti||lis de bona fortuna. Itē ali³ tractat³ de drīa spūs || et anime phisicus. Tractatus eiusdē phi de phisio||nomia. Eiusdē de inūdacōne nili fluuij in egipto. 24ª. Incipit liber de phisionomia aristotilis. || [Q]Voniam et anime sequnt corpora... 35³. Explicit phisionomia aristotilis. 38³. END: De nilo quidem igit hec dicta sunt.

Hain 1786. Voullième 161. Proctor 958. B.M. Inc. I, p. 204, IA. 3206 (impf.).

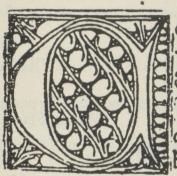
28 August, 1474.

49. METLINGER, BARTHOLOMAEVS. Regiment der jungen Kinder.

Folio. 26 leaves, the last blank. 28 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 138 mm.).

1ª. Ein Regiment der jungen Kinder . . || WAnn nach ansehung götlicher v\(\bar{n}\) mensch-

lichē || ordnung vā gesaczt / ein yegklich vatter vnd || můter gebrechelicheit so jren kündē besunder || die noch jn kintlichem alter vnder siben jaren || seind / durch jren vnfleyß vā versaumnuß zů || steen. zů verantwurten vnd zů bůssen schuldig seind. 2. See facsimile.



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onstätinus spricht so die frucht an die welt geborn würt. So sol die heb äm dem Eind greiffen in seinen mund ond sol ein rosen hönig oder sunst ein hönig an den finger streychen damit sy dem Eind die püheler den gomen ond die

zügen bereiten sol von sol auch schawe ob ettwaß zu lose sey das sol solsen Oar nach sol man den nabel abschnenden vier singer lang vond sol gebunden sein an des kinds von auch an der miter leib mit einem starken geleichen saden vrsache

25^b. COLOPHON: Gedruckt vā volēndet von johi Båmler. Zů || Augspurg. An sant. Augusteins tag als man || zalt nach x̄pi ge burt tausent vierhundert vnd || jn dem lxxiiij. jar. .

Part of Hain *11128. Proctor †1607 (imperfect). Sudhoff 36.

** Hain describes this and the following tract (no. 50) as respectively the first and third items of a tract-volume issued in the course of 1474 with a collective table of contents. Cf. Bämler's Regimen sanitatis of 1472 (no. 14, note).

1474.

50. EYBE, Albrecht von. Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein ehelich Weib.

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 62 leaves. 28 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 138 mm.).

12. DIe natürlichen meÿster habend in irer schůl vň ube ung fürgenomen vnd gedisputiert ein hübsche ge-umeÿne frage. Ob einem mann seÿ zenemen ein ees lich weib oder nit... 62b. Colophon: Gedruckt zu Augspurg von johanne Bamler jn dem Ixxiiij jare.

Hain *6831, part of *11128. Proctor 1612. B.M. Inc. II, p. 333, IB. 5663. *** See note to the preceding tract.

1474.

51. STEINHÖWEL, Heinrich. Büchlein der Ordnung der Pestilenz. [Conrad Fyner, Esslingen.]

Quarto. ? leaves. 28 lines? Woodcut capital and border on 1^a. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, with German forms 96-98 mm.).

12. VNdanckberkeit | alf, die die alten wie sen schriben) ist | fur andere laster | zeschelten. So. || aber ich heinric9 || Stainhowel . . . END : . . . deß helffer || sy der / mit deß hilff ich volbracht han diß regio men Amen.) lauß deo. | M. CCCC. LXX. iiij.

Voulliéme (Berlin, Nachtrag) 1135, 5. Gesellschaft für Typenkunde, pl. 708.

[1474?]

52. VALASCVS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste. Martin Flach, Basel.

Folio. 14 leaves. 32 and 33 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1 AB, 117 mm.).

Ancipit tractatus de epidimia a pelle Somm valasti de tarenta: artiuz a me dieme doctoris ercellentillimi plog?

1ª. See facsimile. 14ª. END: Finis huius. Deo gratias:: Hain *15244. Proctor 7552. B.M. Inc. III, p. 741, IB. 37234.

[1474.]

53. CANDIDVS, Petrys. De genitura hominis. [Georgius Sachsel & Bartholomaeus Golsch, Rome.]

Quarto. 12 leaves. 25 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, first state, 114 mm.).

1^a. Candidus de genitura hōis incipit feliciter || QVomodo generatur homo. || ... 2^a. Candidus de genitura hōis īcipit feliciter || [S]Atis constat hominem generari ex se||mine uiri & menstruo mulieris . . . 12^b. ANGELVS Typhernas Colendo patri || D Petro de Nigionibus nobili Ianuensi . . . ibid., l. 13, END: . . . & errata castigato.

Pellechet-Polain 3194.

[1474.]

54. PETRVS DE ABANO. Tractatus de remediis venenorum. [Georgius Sachsel & Bartholomaeus Golsch, Rome.]

Quarto. 36 leaves, the first and last blank. 24 and 25 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, first state, 114 mm.).

2ª. Tractat⁹ Pe. d' Abano de remediis uenenon ||| De prologo agitur. i||... 3^b. l. 18:

CAPIT. I. © De Prologo. || [R]Euerendissimo in x\u00f30 patri & domi||no d\u00a10. N. diuina puidentia summo || pontifici . . . 35^b. COLOPHON: © Finiunt Pe. de Abano remedia ueneno\u00a4. Reichling 1. John Rylands Library. Edinburgh University Library.

1 March, 1474.

55. GVLIELMVS DE SALICETO. La ciroxia uulgarmente fata. Filippo di Pietro, Venice.

Folio. 118 printed leaves. 34 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 110 mm.).

Roponudo a ti dar o uer de componer un libro de la operation manual: azo che la fatisfatio responda a la domanda a ti & a li toi compagni: sapi che la retificatioe de que sta arte propriamente non e seno per uso et p operatione. Co zo sia che la retificatio de questa arte la qual pende da la operatio non se retifica senon per questa uia e modo: & in pzo dreta cossa e in questa parte de doctri na de pecder secudo quele cosse le quale ami

1ª. See facsimile. 4^b, l. 20: CAPITOLO .I. DE LAQVA ASSVNADA IN LI CAVI DE LI FANTOLINI NOVELAMENTE NADI. 118ª. COLOPHON: Qui finiss la ciroxia de maistro guielmo da piaxēca uulgar mēte fata || Impresa p maistro philippo d piero nel gianni del segnor. || n M. CCCC. LXXIIII. z || DIE. PRIMO. MARTII. DVCANTE. NICOLAO || MARCELLO.

Hain-Reichling 14147. Proctor †4254.

[1474?]

56. MERVLA, Georgivs. In librum De homine Galeotti Martii opus. [With other tracts.]

[Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, Venice.]

Quarto. 82 leaves, 1 and 69 blank. 28-30 lines. Signatures, b-m. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 110 mm.), also Greek type (110 mm.).

2ª. Georgius Merula Alexandrinus Laurentio & Iulia||no Medices Salutem. || [V]Eterem legimus professorum morem || fuisse: quem posteriores crescentibus sb||inde disciplinis seruauerunt: ut ueri ha-||bendi gratia:... 3ª. Georgii Alexandrini in librum de Homīe Galeoti || Narniensis opus. || sRipturus de homīne: Immo potius de mem||bris humani corporis Galeotus si latinos gre||cosq scriptores imitatus: opus suū confeciss3 || ... 44ª, l. 20. ... Illud nos addim9 ex Varronis Gelij & Macro||bij sententia: cubos dici latine tesseras. Sed astragalos || uocari latine talos: si libros Aristotelis ubi de ptibus || animaliū

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36. 1. 18:

scribit: & nostri Plinij scripta quis cōtulerit || cognoscet. [44b, blank. 45-82 commentary on Sappho, emendations of Pliny and Vergil.]

Hain *11097. Proctor 4285. B.M. (IA. 20203).

[147]4.

57. GRAPHEVS -(GRASSI), BENEVENVTVS. De oculis eorumque aegritudinibus.

Severinus Ferrariensis, [Ferrara.]

Quarto. 36 leaves, the last blank. 25 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 103 mm.). 12. BENEVENVTI GRASSI HIE||ROSOLIMITANI DOCTORIS || CELEBERRIMI AC EXPERTIS||SIMI DE OCVLIS EORVMQVE || EGRITVDINIBVS & CVRIS FE||LICITER INCIPIT. 35b, l. 6. FINIS. || Collige Ius. xii. herbarum. s. feniculi: rute: berbene: || . . . (l. 15) Hoc enī unguentum mirabiliter opatur ad omni||a uitia oculorum et precipue ad albuginem: et omnem || ueterem eorum passionem: et lumē restituit: sic experto || credendum est. || (COLOPHON:) SEVER. FERRAR. || F F .IIII.

Hain-Reichling 7869. B.M. (IA. 25672).

*** Severinus's edition of Albertus Trottus, De uero clerico, which is fully signed and dated 23 December, 1475, at the end of the table (Hain 588), concludes with the words: SEVER. FERRAR. F. F. V.' This makes it extremely probable that the 'IIII' at the end of the present tract is meant to indicate 1474 as the date of printing.

27 August, 1474.

58. MARLIANVS, Joannes. Quaestio de caliditate corporum humanorum.
Antonius Zarotus, Milan.

Folio. 62 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 41 lines. Gothic types (first words of paragraphs, Proctor no. 4, 111 mm.; text, Proctor no. 3, 111 mm.).

Tobannis al Sarliani al Sediolanensis questio de caliditate corporum buano rum tri biemis et estatis et de antipa ristati ad celebiem phorum et medico rum universitatem ticinenses.

2ª. See facsimile. 62ª, col. I, l. 4: ... Per me Iohānē de mar||liano mediolanēsem probabilē sint nunc || ita dicta...(l. 12)... Finita Galiate x octa||uo m̄sis nouembris

Mira parmsis zaroth me Antoni⁹ arte Anguigeri prima fecit in urbe ducis. M cccc lxx iiii die xxseptimo augusti.

Hain 10771. Proctor 5784. B.M. (IB. 25942).

I July, 1474.

59. MANFREDIS, HIERONYMVS DE. Liber de homine (Il Perchè).
Ugo Rugerius and Dionysius Bertochus, Bologna.

Folio. 109 printed leaves. 40 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 98 mm.).

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LIBER De HOMINE: CVIVS Sût LIBRIDVO. PRIMVS LIBER DE CONSERVATIONE SANITATIS CAPITVLVM PRIMVM DE Ca VSIS & NATVRIS OMNIV; Eo RVM QUAE SVMVNTVR IN CIBO. QUESITA. LXX. QUAESI TVM PRIMVM.;!.

1b. MEA interest magnifice ac generose Miles Iohannes d bentiuoliis || . . . 2*. See facsimile. || [table in 2 columns.] 13*. [P]ERCHE EL SOPERCHIO NE LE COSE Che || noi uiuemo: & lo īdebito mō del uiuē nostro: īdu||ce ī noi egritudīe . . . 109*. COLOPHON: ¿FINIS LAVS DEO AMEN & || BONONIAE IMPRESSVM PER ME VGONEM RVGERI||VM. ET DONINVM BERTOCHVM REGIENSES ANNO || DOMINI. M. CCCC. LXXIIII. DIE. PRIMA IVLII.

Hain-Reichling 10689 (with blank fol. 110). Proctor 6529. B.M. (IB. 28591, quiring admitting of no blank at end.)

[Not before 15 September], 1474.

60. GVAINERIVS, Antonivs. Tractatus de febribus. [Edited by Angelus Cato.]

Bertholdus Rihing, Naples.

Folio. 56 leaves, the first blank. 40 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 106 mm.).

2^b. Angelus cato supinas de Beneuento. philosophus & me||dicus Antonello. Bolumbrello Regio medico. S.P.D. . . . 3^a. ¶TRACTATVS DE FEBRIBVS EDITVS PER MAGIS||TRVM ANTHONIVM GVAYNERIVM ARCIVM AC || MEDICINE DOCTOREM EGREGIVM PAPIENSEM || FELICITER INCIPIT. 56^a. COLOPHON: see facsimile.

Finitur tractatus utilissimus de febribus editus per magistru Antho nium Guay nerium arciu & medicine doctore famolissimu Papiense Impressus Ncapolis per Magistrum Berchtoldum Ruing. Anno do mini. M. CCCC. LXXIIII.

Fava-Bresciano 102. Proctor 6692. B.M. (IB. 29383).

65

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** Cato in his preface dated 15 September 1474 says that this tract had been 'ante ab aliis nescio quibus artificibus impressus', but so carelessly that he was compelled to revise it thoroughly before reprinting. The earlier edition referred to is evidently that produced by Conradus de Paderborn at Padua (no. 65).

I April, 1474.

61. SILVATICVS, MATTHAEVS. Liber pandectarum medicinae. [Edited by Angelus Cato.

Naples.

Folio. 342 leaves, 1 and 7 blank. 50 lines. 2 columns. Roman type (109 mm., Qu). 22-66. [table] 82. INCLYTO. ATQVE. GLO||RIOSSISIMO. FERDI||NANDO. SICILIAE. RE GI. ANGELVS. CATO. SV PINAS. DE BENEVEN TO. PHILOSO-PHVS. ET || MEDICVS. FOELICITA || TEM. 104. TESTATIO. ATQVE. || ADIV-RATIO. EIVS DEM. ANGELI. CATO NIS. AD. MORTALES OMNES. VT. NON. NE GLIGANT. OVIN. HOC OPVS. PENES. SE. HA BEANT. ET. DILIGEN TISSELLE DE CONTRE DE L'ONNES. VI. NON. SIME. PERLEGANT. 112. (red) INCIPIT. LIBER. CI BALIS. ET. MEDICI NALIS. PANDECTA RVM. MATHEL SIL VATICI. MEDICI. DE SALERNO. ET GLO||RIOSISSIMO. ROBER||TO. REGI. SICILIAE || INSCRIPTVS. 341b. COLOPHON: EXPLICIT. liber Pandecta rum. Quem Angelus Cato Supinas | de Beneueto Philosophus & medicus | magna cū diligētia z emēdate impri|mendū curauit. in clarissima & nobi lissima ato pstantissima Dulcissimao || ciuitate Neapoli. Regum Ducum || Procerumo matre Prima Aprilis. || M. CCCC. LXXIIII. || Idcirco excelso deo gracias agamus || Noscere q causas z certa vocabl'a rex | ... (6th verse) Vrbs deb3 quantū patria terra mihi. 342°. register .

Hain-Copinger 15194. Fava-Bresciano 86. B.M. (IC. 29360, wanting leaves 1-7).

** This book is generally taken to be from the press of Arnoldus de Bruxella, but (1) the type is not quite the same as that printer's type 2, and would interrupt the sequence of his books printed with this type; (2) Cato, the editor, says (8b) that he had it printed by 'Germanus quidam unus ex eis qui imprimendorum characterum litterarum artificium nostrae aetati tradiderunt', who had lately (nuper) come to Naples, whereas the name of Arnoldus occurs in Neapolitan records as early as the year 1455.

See Plate VII.

18 June, 1474.

62. ARISTOTELES. De generatione et corruptione. [With the commen-

Laurentius Canozius, Padua.

Folio. 26 leaves. 50 lines of text, equivalent to 63 of commentary. 2 columns. Gothic types (text, Proctor no. 2, 116 mm.; commentary, Proctor no. 1, 93 mm.).

1ª. [D]E generatione autem 1 || corruptiõe: 1 de natura || generator 1 corruptor || 1 uniuersaliter de omni bus z causas diuidendum: z ratio nes eoz determinanduz... 26°. Mone traflationi librorû de generatione a corru ptione ab Aueroi Lordubest comentate: Summi philosophi Anstotel ex Stragyra grecie oppido Micomachi i Nedicine artis pfessors silii: deo o ptimo maxioqs fauente sinus ipositus è. Mobilis unicetini Joannisphilippi Aureliani a fratru impesa. Opera nero: atqs ingenio Laurentii Lanosii Lendenanensio. Impresse Patanii Anno Libristi optimi i N. cecc. sini. a. Lxx. quartodecimo Iralen das Julit.

Hain 1691. Pellechet 1196. University Library, Cambridge.

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63. GVAINERIVS, Antonivs. Commentariolus de pleuresi. Conradus de Paderborn, [Padua.]

Folio. 16 leaves. 2 columns. 43 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 80 mm.).

1ª. [P]Leuresis Est Egri||tudo. que secundū || prauas tēporū dis||pōitōes sepi9 nos || uadit . . . 16ª. COLOPHON: Anthonii Guarnerii Papiensis || uiri doctissimi cōmenta||riolus de pleuresi || feliciter ex||plicit. || Inpressum est hoc presens opus||culum per me Magistu Cōradum || de poderbarne. Anno domini Mº || ccccº lxxriiiº. ixº die mensis Iunii.

Hain *8103. Campbell 860. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

** The date 'Mo cccco lxxriii' is more likely to be intended to represent 1474 than 1473.

1474.

64. GVAINERIVS, Antonivs. Tractatus de propriis mulierum aegritudinibus (de matricibus).

[Conradus de Paderborn, Padua.]

Folio. 42 leaves, the last blank. 44 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 80 mm.).

1ª. [N]Ihil ē magnanīe pnceps || vt te statī aggrediar qo' || mortalib nobis felicius || ptīgere possit . . . 2°. Incipit tractatus de matricibus || editus per magistrum Anthonium || Guayneriū artiū ac medicine docto || rem egregium papiensem. 41 b. COLOPHON: Explicit tractaus de ppriis mliex || egritudīb Antonii guernerii papiēf || doctor. || M. cccc. lxxiiii.

Hain-Reichling 8104. Campbell 863. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

[1474].

65. GVAINERIVS, Antonivs. Tractatus de febribus. [Conradus de Paderborn, Padua.]

67

I 2

Folio. 50 leaves, the last blank. 44 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-d E F (stamped). Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 80 mm.).

Tracams ve febribus ediens p magistru Anthoniu Buanneriu ar gium a medicine voctorem egregiu papiensem seliciter monit.

1º. See facsimile. 49b, col. 2. END: ... Et hec de ethica senectutis v ei la cura sic breuit dcā sufficiāt que huic | sūmario finē inpōit. Pro q Ihesu | xpo crucifixo infinite sint Laudes. | .FiniS. .AmeN.

Campbell 861 (with errors). Copinger 2804 (= 2803). Proctor 6779. B.M. (IB. 29887).

** This edition was produced at latest some little time before September, 1474, the date of Rihing's Naples edition (no. 60), where see note.

[1474.]

66. GVAINERIVS, Antonivs. Tractatus de fluxibus.

[Conradus de Paderborn, Padua.]

Folio. 28 leaves. 44 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 80 mm.).

1^a. Tractatus de fluxibus edit⁹ per || magistrū Anthoniū. Guayneriū ar ||tiū ac medicine doctorem egregiū || papiensem feliciter incipit. 28^b. END: Ad laudem dei omnipotentis qui || viuit 1 regnat p infinita secula secul || lorum. Amen. ||| .Finis.

Campbell 862. Copinger-Reichling 2806. Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Paris.

20 April, 1474.

67. SIMON IANVENSIS, a Cordo. Synonyma medicinae, seu Clauis sanationis.

Petrus Maufer, Padua.

Folio. 162 leaves. 40 lines. 2 columns. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 114 mm.).

I². Incipit clauis sanationis elaborata p || uenerabilem virū magistrū Simonē || Ianuēsem domini papa subdyaconū || & capellanū medicū quondā felicis || recordationis domini Nicolai pape || quarti qui fuit primus de ordine mi||no录|| [D]Omino suo preci||puo domīn magi||stro Cāpano do||mini pape capel||lano canonico pa||risiensi: Simō Ia||nuēsis... 3², col. 2. Anno domini millesimo quadrigente||simo septuagesimo quarto die uigesi||ma mensis aprilis in ciuitate Pataui||na ad finem usq pducta sunt cū adiu||torio altissimi sinonima Simōis Ianu||ensis p me Petrū maufer. normanum || Rothomagēsis dyoceβ.

Hain-Reichling 14748. Biblioteca Marciana, Venice.

1474.

68. PETRVS DE ABANO. Liber de physiognomia.

Quarto. 50 leaves. 24 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 114 mm.).

padubanesi in ciuitate parisiesi cuius sut tres particule. Particula prima in îtentõe operis a quibusdă coibus necessariis ad hac artem. Capitusu primu proemiale manisestatiuu in tentionis huius libri. Pecisio prima in expõe cause moriue opis & î îtetõe eius uniuersali.

1ª. See facsimile. 50b. COLOPHON: GRATIAS ALTISSIMO DEO Anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo sep tuagesimo quarto hoc de phisonomia opus Petri padubanensis p me Petrum maufer nor manum Padue impressum est.

Hain 18. Proctor 6791. B.M. (IA. 29914).

[1474?]

69. MATHEOLVS PERVSINVS. Tractatus de memoria et de reminiscentia.

Petrus Maufer, [Padua].

Quarto. 6 leaves. 24 lines. Sig. a, hand-stamped, in some copies. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 114 mm.).

1ª. MATEOLI PERVSINI PHILOSOPHI || ET MEDICI CLARISSIMI DE ME||MORIA ET REMINISCENTIA AC || MODO STVDENDI TRACTATVS || FELICITER INCIPIT || [I]am diu Brocarde & bōa uētura uiri dignis||simi & r̄plicatis precibo me sepissīe puoca||stis ut ego aliqua d' memoria nutriēda & augē||da colligerē . . . 4b. TRACTATVS SECVNDVS DE RE||MINISCENTIA. 6b, l. 21. HEC igr̄ sūt uiri digni medicinalia q̄ īter alia || sūt elcīssīa p cōseruāda mēoria & ita finē facio || .AMEN.|| (COLOPHON:) Petrus maufer normāus rothomagēsis diocesis.

Hain-Reichling 10912. Proctor 6793. B.M. (IA. 29919).

70. Another edition.

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3², col. ².
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Quarto. 6 leaves. 24 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 112 mm.).

1^a. TRACTATVS CLARISSIMI PHILOS||OPHI ET MEDICI MATHEOLI PER||VSINI DE MEMORIA. ||| Iam diu Brocarde & Bona uentura uiri dignis||simi . . . 6^b, 1. 22. END: sūt elcīssīa p cōseruāda mēoria & ita finē facio. || AMEN || (COLOPHON:) Petrus maufer normanus Rothomagēß dyoceß.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

*** Monsieur M. L. Polain has kindly communicated the description of this edition. The use of different forms of incipit in two editions which are apparently not far separate in time is remarkable.

71. SILVATICVS, MATTHAEVS. Liber pandectarum medicinae.

Johannes Vurster, [Modena]

Folio. 356 leaves, 1 and 7 blank. 49 lines. 2 columns. The thirty-fifth quire (six leaves) is omitted in the register. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 113 mm.).

22. Mattheus moretus Brixiensis: Ad reue- rendissimum in christo patrē ac dominū || Dominū Franciscum de gonzaga Car- dinalem mantuanu; ac Bononie legatu. 26, col. 1. par. 2: TABVLA. CAPITVLORVM | ... 82. LIBER. PANDECTARVM. ME DICINAE. OMNIA. MEDICI-||NE SIMPLICIA. CONTINENS || QVEM. EX OMNIBVS. ANTI-||QVORVM. LIBRIS. AGGRE-||GAVIT. EXIMIVS. ARTIVM. || ET. MEDICINAE. DOCTOR. || MATTHEVS. SILVATICVS. || AD. SERENISSI-MVM. SICILIE. || REGEM. ROBERTVM. 355b. Colophon: Opus pandectarum medicine emēdatū || per eximium artiū & medicine doctorē || dominū & magistrū Matheum moretū || brixianū Bononie in medicina & astro-||nomia legētē Et impressum p magistrū || Iohannem Vurster de kampidona || ANNO. DOMINI: M: CCCC: || LXXIIII. 356ª.

Hain *15195. Proctor 7189. B.M. (IC. 32203). See Plate VIII.

[About 1474?]

72. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Regimen sanitatis.

[France, or Italy?]

Quarto. 34 leaves, the last blank. 24 lines. Roman type, with Gothic admixture (Proctor: Italy, Unknown Places, II, type of no. 7391, 110 mm., Qu).

1ª. [I]ncipit regimē sanitatis ad inclitū regē | aragonū A magistro Arnaldo de villa | noua directum et ordinatum. | [table]. 1b, l. 4: [P]rima pars vel cōsideratio sanitatis cō| seruande pertinet aeris electioni ... 33°, END: Explicit regimen sanitatis secudum Magistru arnaldum de uilla noua. Et sic est finis.

Hain *1817. Pellechet 1276.

[About 1474?]

73. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Tractatus de uenenis. VALASCVS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste.

[France, or Italy?]

Quarto. 25 printed leaves. 24 lines. Roman type, with Gothic admixture (Proctor: Italy, Unknown Places, II, type of no. 7391, 110 mm., Qu).

1ª. Tractatus magistri Arnaldi de villa || noua. De arte cognoscēdi venena cum || quis proponit alicui ministrare | timens de venenis caueat sibi . . . 5^a. Explicit libellus de venenis magistri Arnaldi || de villa noua. 5^b. Additio || ... || poterit nocere. Itē terra sigillata mirabiliter || ualet. Explicit. 62. See facsimile. 252, l. 16, END: . . . Ille fabricator || planetaru et costellationu et influetiaru et qui | ventis et mari iperat et cui oia obediunt absc || mora coseruet nos a malicia aeris et influentie || ut post loga tepora bono fine uita terminemus || Et sic est finis totius tractatus Deo gracias.

Incipit tractatus de epidimia et peste domini ualasti de tarenta artium et medicine doctoris excellentissimi Prologus

Arnoldus: Pellechet 1304.—Valascus: Hain *15245. Proctor 7391. B.M. (IA. 36839). ** Monsieur M. L. Polain considers it probable that this and the preceding tract were printed in south-eastern France, perhaps at Lyon.

[About 1475.]

74. ARISTOTELES. Secreta secretorum. [Translated by Philippus a cleric. With other tracts.]

[Arnold ter Hoernen, Cologne.]

Quarto. 72 leaves. 27 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 100 mm.).

1². Incipit liber qui dicit secreta secretox Vel || liber de regimie regü et principü vel dñox vel e||pystole Aristotelis ad alexandx discipulü suü || [table of chapters, including the following:] Documenta ad conservacione sanitatis 14 || Que sint agenda vel comedenda ad confuaco3 || saītatis 15 || Qualiter debet se conservare post somnü 16 || De tempore exercicij et modo comedendi 17 || Qualiter se debet cotinere post smestionem 18 || De quatuor tēporib9 et aprietatibus anni 19 || De conservacione caloris naturalis 20 || De hijs que proficiunt et nocent corpori 21 || De cognicione boni vini 22 || (1b) De modo bibendi moderate. 23. || De hijs q corpus īpinguāt et macerāt 24 || . . . 25a-72b [de instructione principum secundum iv virtutes cardinales, breviloquium de philosophia sanctorum].

Hain 1782. Proctor 958 A. B.M. Inc. I, p. 206, IA. 3209.

[About 1475.]

75. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. Secreta mulierum et virorum.

[Nicolaus Gotz, Cologne.]

Quarto. 48 leaves. 29 lines. Woodcut capital on 12. Gothic type (Proctor no. 198 mm.).

1ª. Scbit plis pho || rū priceps .iiij || ethicox hō ē || optimū eorū || q̄ sūt ī m̄do t || m̄do suīt hic || p oībo cōtētf || . . . 1b, l. 18: Titulus. || Incipiūt Secreta muliex et virox ab Albto || magno oposita. 48ª. Colophon: Finis huius tractatuli venerabi||lis Albti magni. secreta explici|| unt mulierum ··· · ·· ·· ··

Voullième 44. Proctor 1114. B.M. Inc. I, p. 239, IA. 3825.

[About 1475.]

76. HARTLIEB, JOHANN. Die Kunst Chiromantia.

Georg Schapff, Augsburg.

Folio. Blockbook.

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durch bett vnd hai sung der durchleichtigen hochgebornen fürstin Frow Anna geboren von praunschweigg gemahel dem tuget reichen hochgelopten fürsten hertzog Albrech hertzog zů bairē || vnd graff zů voburg : das ist geschehen am Fritag nach || 9cepcionis maria virginis gloriosis 1448. || Item So wish das du wirst finden vnd vndericht werden || zwaierlay hend von mannen vnd von weiben ... | [foot of page, woodcut of 'hartlieb' and 'anna'].

'44 figures of hands preceded by a title and page of text, and enclosed in a printed wrapper in imitation of a leather binding, with the short title: Die kunst Ciromantia. In the first edition only one side of the paper is printed, so that a complete copy should presumably have 48 leaves. In the later edition, of which three issues may be distinguished, there are 26 leaves or 52 pages, of which pages 2, 3, 50 and 51 are blank. The last two issues are signed "Iorg (or by a misprint "Irog") Schapff zu Augspurg", and Schapff is known to have been living at Augsburg in 1478. B.M. Inc. I, p. 7, IB. 8. See also Schreiber, Manuel, tom. iv, pp. 428-32.

A copy of the first edition is in the Buchgewerbemuseum, Leipzig; copies of the first issue of the second edition in the Staatsbibliothek, Munich, and at Augsburg; copies of the second issue ('Irog') in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, and in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; and a fragment of the third issue in the British Museum (Proctor 8, B.M. Inc., l. c.).

See Plate IX.

30 October, 1475.

77. CONRAD VON MEGENBERG. Buch der Natur.

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 292 leaves. 28 lines. Woodcuts and capitals. Gothic types (Proctor no. 1, 140 mm., and no. 2, 138 mm. in alternate sections).

1b. [Woodcut of man between two doctors.] 2a. (red) ¶ Hÿe nach volget das puch der natur/das Innhale tet. C Zu dem ersten von eygensthafft vnd natur des mensthen/ Darnach von der natur vn eggensthafft des || himels / der tier des gefügels . . . (l. 13) Welches půch meyster Cůnrat von Megen berg von latein in teütsth transferiert vn gesthribe hat Vnd ist gar eÿn nüczliche kürczweÿlige materi/darjnne eÿn ÿegklicher mensth vil selczsamer sachen vnterrichtet | mag werde € Zů dē erstē vō b' natur des mensthen. 290°. COLOPHON: ☐ Hie endet sich das buch der natur. Das hat || getruckt vn volpracht hanns Båmler zů Augs spurg An montag vor aller heÿligen tag Ans no to jn dem .lxxv. jar. Deo gracias. 2912. L Das Register. 2926, END:... damit endet sich das puch der natur got seÿ gelobt. Amen.

Hain *4041. Pellechet 3048. Proctor 1613. B.M. Inc. II, p. 333, IB. 5665.

13 November, 1475.

78. REGIMEN. Regimen sanitatis [in German], &c.

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 51 printed leaves. 28 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic types (Proctor no. 1, 140 mm., no. 2, 138 mm.).

1ª. ¶ Das Register || Hye hebt sich an das Register / vn die Ca||pitel / dyß nachgeschribenn buchlins/|| genannt Regimen Sanitatis . . . 22. ☐ Hie nach volgt ein nüczlich regimet/ wer sich darnach | haltet/der mag sein leben lang in gesuntheit behalten. 37b. C Hie enndet sich das püchlin || genannt Regimen sanitatis. 38ª. U Hie hebt sich an ein ander

sich das vierde buch / darinn || man findet wie man ein gesunden / vnd || krancken menschē erkenen sol vn was ein || iegklich harn puls vn gelasse plut bedeut. 512. ¶ Ein guten trien machen. 512. COLOPHON: ¶ Das nuczlich buch von ordnung der gez||suntheit hat getruckt vn volendet Hanns || Båmler zu Augspurg / ann montage nach || Sant Martins des heÿligen Bischoffs tag | Nach gots geburt dusent vierhund't vnd | jnn dem fünff vnd sÿbenczigsten

Hain *13738. Proctor 1614. B.M. Inc. II, p. 334, IB. 5666 (imperfect).

1475.

79. EYBE, Albrecht von. Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein ehelich Weib.

Conrad Mancz, Blaubeuren.

Quarto. 124 printed leaves? 22 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 120 mm.).

12. [D]Ie naturlichē maister habē | in yrer schul vīn ubung für || genumē vīn gedisputirt ein || hübsche gemeine frag. Ob || eim mā sey zu nemē ein elich wib oder || nit . . . 124b, 1. 17:... wie der sune nach der erka || tnuß siner sünde die muter nach irer re || gierug zway vā dryffig iare totē ließ || (COLOPHON:) M cccc lxxv. || Conradus Mancz zǔ blaubürren.

Hain 6832. Sudhoff 45. Voullième (Berlin) 628.

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*** The above description is partly from Sudhoff, partly from the facsimile in Burger's Monumenta, pl. 28. Hain's notice is derived from the Nachrichten (Stück 4, p. 221) of Schwindel who calls the size large octavo and gives the number of leaves as 'about' (etwan) 144. Sudhoff counts 122 leaves, Burger 124.

[1475.]

80. MATHEOLVS PERVSINVS. De memoria augenda. [Printer of Jacobus de Clusa, Burgdorf.]

Quarto. 8 leaves. 23 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 117 mm.).

1a. Tractato clarissimi philosophi et || medici Matheoli perusini de memo-||ria augenda p regulas et medecinas || Iam diu Brocarde et Bonauentu||ra viri dignissimi . . . 8b. COLOPHON: Explicit tractat⁹ de memoria editus || in Italia a dño Matheolo medicine || doctore famosissimo. mortuo Anno | domin millesimo quadringētesimose/ ptuagesimo.

Hain-Reichling 10908. Universitätsbibliothek, Basel.

[About 1475.]

81. CAPELLVTVS, Rolandvs. De curatione pestiferorum apostematum. Udalricus Han, Rome.

Quarto. 6 leaves. 32, 33 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 4, 103 mm.).

12. Rolandi capelluti Chrysopolitani Philosophi. parmen sis: ad Magistrū Petrū de gnaladris de parma: Cyru gicum optimum: Tractatus de curatione pestiferorus | apostematum. Incipit feliciter. | [E]XITVS RERVM PRVDEN | tia metit. Si prudes ergo est

animus tu⁹ || exitū . . . 1^b, l. 26: [E]X CORRVPTO AERE. ET EX || corporibus supiorib⁹. Ex carestiaç & ex || fœtore cadauerū ... 32, l. 1: & sine apate & cū seuis accntibus ... 66, 1. 30, COLOPHON: Rome impressum p Ingeniosuz virū Mallgistrū Vdalricū gallū de Almania. Hain *4373. Pellechet-Polain 3226 ('Han type 2').

[About 1475.]

82. CAPELLVTVS, Rolandvs. De curatione pestiferorum apostematum. Udalricus Han, Rome.

Quarto. 6 leaves. 33 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 4, 103 mm.).

1ª. Rolandi Capelluti Chrysopolitani Philosophi: parmē sis: ad Magistrū Petrū de gnalādris de parma: Cy rurgicu3 optimum: Tractatus de curatõe pestiferoru3 | apostematum. Incipit feliciter | [E]XITVS RERVM PRVDEN-||tia metit. Si prudes ergo est anim9 tu||us exitu ... 1b, l. 26: [E]X CORRVPTO AERE. ETEX || corporibus supiorib. Ex carestiacs & ex || fœtore cadauerū ... 3ª, l. 1: & sue apate & cū seuis accntibus ... 6b, l. 28. Colophon: Rome impressum p Ingeniosu3 virū Ma gistrū Vdalricū gallū de Almania.

Hain 4374. Pellechet-Polain 3227.

** That Han's two editions of Capellutus's tract were produced in or about 1475 is probable both on typographical grounds and because the plague was raging at Rome in that year and the following.

14 January, 1475.

83. BENEDICTVS DE NVRSIA. De conseruatione sanitatis. Joannes Philippus de Lignamine, Rome.

Octavo. 136 leaves, the last blank. 21 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1 B, 125 mm.). 1ª. TITLE: Pulcherrimū et utilissimū opus ad || sanitatis conseruatioem: editum ab || eximio artium & medicinę pfessore || magistro Benedicto de Nursia tūc || Serenissimi ac Potentissimi ducis || Mediolani medico: ad Sanctissimū || in xpo prem & dnm nrm dīm. N. || diuina puidentia summū pontificē || Incipit feliciter. 1354. COLOPHON: Rome in domo Nobilis uiri Iohan nis Philippi de Lignamine Messañ. S. D. N. familiaris hic libellus impss9 || est. Anno dni. M CCCCLXXV. DIE || XIIII Mensis Ianuarii. Pont. Syxti || IIII. Anno

Hain *11919 (with variants). Proctor 3397A. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 34, IA. 17413.

** This tract is sometimes found combined with the following (Abano, De venenis), with a dedication by Lignamine to the Pope prefixed in which both tracts are mentioned. Hain, although omitting the title, counts 137 printed leaves.

27 January, 1475.

84. PETRVS DE ABANO Tractatus de venenis.

Joannes Philippus de Lignamine, Rome. Quarto. 52 leaves, the last blank. 21 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1B, 125 mm.).

12. Tabula tractatus Petri de Abano | de Remediis uenenorum. 32. Prologus Cap. I. | [S]ANCTISSIMO In xpo pri & | dno dno. N. diuina puide-||tia summo pontifici Petr9 | de Abano mimus medicoz . . . 50b. COLOPHON: See facsimile. 51a. [register].

Finiunt Petri de Abano reme/ dia uenenorum.

Rome in domo Nobilis uiri Iohan nis Philipi de Lignamine Messan. S.D N familiaris . bic tractatus im' pressus est. Anno domini. M CCCC LXXV. DIE XXVII. Menlis lanuarii Pont. Syxti IIII. Anno eius quarto

Hain 9. Pellechet 8. John Rylands Library, Manchester.

19 May, 1475.

85. ARISTOTELES. Problemata. [Translated by Theodorus Gaza.] Johannes Reinhardi, Rome.

Quarto. 156 leaves, 1 and 156 blank. 33 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 105 mm.). 2^a. Nicol'. Gupalatini. Veneti. Phisici. || prefatio in Problemata. Aristo. || Ad Sixtum. IIII. Pontifi. maxi. 3^a, l. 16: ARISTOTELIS PHILOSOPHI PROBLEMATV || PARTICVLA PRIMA INTERPRETE THEO||DORO PER VLTIMAM EMENDA-TIONEM. 1552. COLOPHON: Expliciunt Aristotelis Problemata. Rome | impressa per Iohānem Reynhard. de Eningen || Que Theodorus Gazes. Tessalonicensis. olim || e greco in latinu; couertit. Each nuper ultima || emendatione Emendauit. Sub Sixto. IIII. || Pon. Max. Absoluta sunt. A. M. CCCC. Lxxv. || xiiii. calend. Iunii. Foeliciter. LAVS DEO. 155b. [register in 3 columns.]

Hain 1730. Proctor 3473. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 53, IB. 17715.

[1475?]

86. ARNALDVS DE VILLA NOVA. De arte cognoscendi uenena. VALASCVS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste. [Wendelinus de Wila or Bartholomaeus Guldinbeck, Rome.]

Quarto. 16 leaves. 29 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1 of either printer, 108 mm.).

1ª. Tractatus Magistri Arnaldi de villa || noua de arte cognoscēdi Venena cum || quis timet sibi ea ministrari. [T]Imens de venenis caueat sibi de manu | cuius recipiet cibos & potus suos . . . 3b. FIRST COLOPHON: Finis tractuli pulcherrimi de venenis | mgri

poribus supion accntibus... allū de Almani

postematum Han, Rome

Petrū de gnali. apostematum est anim9 tulus upiorib9. Ex accntibus... lricū gallū de

about 1475 is Rome in that

ne, Rome, B, 125 mm. ęditum ab| renissimi ac dām nīm v: Rome in hic libellus

13. e venenis, mentioned.

IIII. Anno

Rome. 125 mm.). Arnaldi de villa noua. 4^a. Additio. Ibid., l. 11: see facsimile. 16^b. SECOND COLOPHON: Explicit Tractatus de epidimia z peste | dñi Valasti de tarenta Regis francie p-||thomedici excellentissimi.

> Incipit Tractatus de epidimia z peste dni Valasti de tarenta regis fracie pthomedici ex cellentissimi. Prologus.

> > Remeditanspeellam buani generis more bisepidimialib9 stinue illată i honore dei z virgis grofe z ne candela sub modio rço

Proctor 3550. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 68, IA. 18019.

*** There appear to be no means of determining whether unsigned books in this type were printed by de Wila or Guldinbeck. If the present tracts are de Wila's work they may be as early as 1473.

1475.

87. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Tractatus de venenis. VALASCVS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste. PETRVS DE ABANO. Tractatus de venenis.

Christophorus Valdarfer, Milan.

Quarto. 24 leaves, the first blank. 37 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 3, 77 mm.).

2º. TRACTATVS MAGISTRI || Arnaldi de Villa noua de arte co || gnoscendi uenena cum quis timet | sibi ea ministrari. | [T]Imens de uenenis | caueat sibi . . . 8º, col. 1: Explicit libellus de ueneis ma gistri Arnaldi de uilla noua. | Additio. Ibid.: INcipit tractatus de epidia | 1 peste domini Valasti de tarenta || Regis francie protho medici ex || cellentissimi prologus. 16^a. Et sic est finis totius tractatus. 17^a. [Petri de Abano tractatus de uenenis]. 24^b. Colophon: Mediolani Impressum per Ma- ||gistrum Xpophorum Valdafer || Ratisponensem. | Anno domini. M. cccc. Lxxv.

Hain 1806+10? Pellechet 1308 (imperfect).

*** These three tracts are catalogued as a whole on the analogy of other editions (e.g. nos. 40, 41), but the first two also occur by themselves (cf. Voullième, Berlin Cat., nos. 3065, 3070). Hain's no. 1806 describes what purports to be an edition of these two tracts with a colophon reading as that of the Abano above, but this is probably only a cataloguer's

[About 1475.]

88. MATHEOLVS PERVSINVS. Tractatus de memoria et de remini-

Quarto. 4 leaves. 30 lines. Gothic type with Roman capitals admixed, about 88 mm.

OND COLOPHO ncie p- thome

1ª. Tractatus de memoria Matheoli perusini || Prefatio. || Iādiu Brocarde 7 Bonauētura uiri dignissimi \imath || replicatis pcib3 me sepissime prouocastis ut ego ali||qua de memoria nutrieda \imath augēda colligere . . 4^b , l. 29. END: Hec igr sūt uiri digni medicīalia \bar{q} īt. alia sūt elcīssi ma pro cobuāda mēoria i ita fiej facio. FINIS.

Reichling 623. Dunn Catalogue 3456. Woolley Photographs pl. 251. Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

88 A. MARTIVS, GALEOTTVS. Liber de homine. [Bologna, about 1475.] See above, no. 26.

31 December, 1475.

89. PVTEOLI. Libellus de mirabilibus et balneis Puteolorum. Arnoldus de Bruxella, Naples.

Octavo. 46 leaves, the first and last blank. 24 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 110 mm.).

2^a. See facsimile. 45^a. COLOPHON: Hoc opusculum recollectum & Inpressum || est p Arnaldū de Bruxella in Ciuitate Ne apolis in renouatione meorie ciuitatis Pu- theolorū locorūg cōuicinorū: ac balneoruz || & aliarū antiquitatū. Die vltimo mēsis De||cembris. Anno a natiuitate demini .M.||CCCC. Lxxv :: ||| .FINIS.

> Libellus de mirabilibus Ciuitatis Putheo lorum et locorum vicinorum :ac de nomini bus virtutibulg balneorum ibidem existen tiuz: Et primo ponitur epistola darissimi Francisci aretini : ad Pium pontifice; maxi mum: Cui prius Eneas de picolominibus nomen erat:

Hain 6585. Proctor 6690. Fava-Bresciano 92. B.M. (IA. 29372).

** This pamphlet on the attractions and medicinal waters of Pozzuoli has been ascribed to Joannes Elysius, but this is very doubtful.

12 January, 1475.

90. MESVE IOANNES, Iunior. Opera. [With the Additiones of Petrus de Abano.]

Bertholdus Rihing, Naples.

Folio. 216 leaves. 40 lines. Roman type (Proctor no 1, 106 mm.).

1b. ANGELVS CATO SVPINAS. DE BENEVENTO PHI LOSOPHVS ET MEDICVS COLLEGIO MEDICORVM || NEAPOLI COMMORANTIVM ASLVTEM DICIT. 55^b. INCIPIT GRABADIN IOANNIS FILII MESVAE || QVOD EST AGGREGATIO. VEL ANTIDOTARIVM || MEDICINARVM CONPOSITARVM. 94^a. [register]. 95^a. INCIPIT PRATICA IOANNIS MESVAE. DE ME||DICINIS

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PARTICVLARIVM AEGRITVDINVM. 1884. [register]. 1894. PETRI APPONI MEDICI CLARISSIMI IN LIERVM || IOANNIS MESVE ADDITIO INCIPIT. || [S]I autem fuerit in eo humor mordicans . . . 2162. COLOPHON: PETRI APPONI MEDICI CLARIS||SIMI. IN LIBRVM IOANNIS ME||SVE ADDITIO FELICITER FINIT || IMPRESSA NEAPOLI. PER DOMI||NVM BERTOLDVM RYING. DE. AR | GENTINA. ANNO DOMINI. M. CCCC. | LXXV. XII. DIE MENSIS IANVARII || DOSIVM alia est indeterminata . . . (l. 27) pondus librarum duan | [register].

Hain 11117. Fava-Bresciano 103. Bibliothèque Nationale (imperfect). Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples (imperfect).

1475.

91. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Scriptum super I. II. III. Galeni. [Edited by Christophorus Rachanatensis.] Johannes Herbort, Padua.

Folio. 264 leaves, the first and last blank? 49 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-r, A-D (hand-stamped?). Roman type (Haebler no. 2*, 113/4 mm., Qu| and Q|u).

2ª. [T]RES SVNT. oēs doctrīe. 131ª. [V]TRVM DIVISIO || causale sanitatis in cō||seruātes & efficientes || sanitatem . . . 263ª. COLOPHON: Et sic ē finis qōnū q̄ repiūt disputate || ab egregio ac famosissimo pincipe me||dicorū mgro Iacobo de forliuio sup li||bris tegni Galieni. Per excellentissimū || artiū & medicine doctorē dīm mgrm || Cristopheß rachanatens padue theori||cā ordinarie legētē diligene emēdate. || Iohānes herbert de Selgenstat padue | îpressit. Anno dni Millesimo | qdrīgētisimoseptu||agesimo | qnto.

Hain-Reichling 7237. Biblioteca Marciana, Venice (imperfect).

[About 1475?]

92. GVAINERIVS, Antonivs. Tractatus de aegritudinibus capitis, de passionibus stomachi, de iuncturis siue de arthritica et calculosa passione.

[Padua?] Folio. 166 leaves, 1, 82, and 121 blank. 2 columns. 41 lines. Collation: [ab10c8d10 $e^6f^4g^{10}h-k^8.-l^{10}m-o^8p^4.-q-t^{10}v^6$]. Catchwords at the end of most quires. Gothic types (headings, about 110-115 mm.; text, 87 mm.).

2ª. Incipit tractatus de egritu||dinibus capitis. editus per || Magistrum Anthonium || Guaynerium Artiu3 7 me-||dicine doctorem papiesem. || mAgno ac sū-||mo cum desi-||derio ia3 diu || Cuiuscumo || particularis || membri egritudinum curam ponere || concupiui... Ibid., l. 33 (table of contents): cOmētariolus pre-||sens. xvi. tractus cotinet. || Primus tractat⁹ de dolore capitis || Secūdus vertigine z scotomia. || . . . 5^a. tRactatus primus || de dolore capitis || in se. xxiiij. conti-||nens capitula. ||| Primum capitulum quid sit dolor || capitis quot que eius nomina. || dOlor capitis || est nocitiui . . . 81^b, col. 2. Colophon: Explicit comentariolus de || egritudinibus capitis. || Deo gracias. 83^a. Antonij Guainerij papiē-||sis. De passionibus stoma-||ci Commētariolus feliciter || Incipit. || Capitulum primū de meri || 1 egritudinibus eius. || vOlens de || egritudīb || stomaci ī || presenti p || mētariolo || dictionem || facere a meri tā\vec{\pi} ab eo nobis pmit\vec{9} || occurr\vec{re} te inco\vec{a}dum est . . . 120\vec{b}, col. 2, l. 18: . . . vomitus in fe. pesti-||lentialibus malus. Et hec de prono-||sticis vomitus. || laus deo. 1222. See facsimile. 1666, col. 2, COLOPHON: Antonij guaynerij papiensis de arthetica t calculosa passione. comenta || riolus. ad magnificum Andream de || birago ducalem camerarius feliciier || explicit. Deo gratias Amen.

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ct). Bibliotez

III. Tegni

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Anthonij Suapnerij Ba pielis voctoris celeberrimi ve Jūcuris liue v arthetica v calculosa passive ad Wagnisicum v insignem uiruz Andrea ve birago Ducale camerariu Comentariolus soeliciter incipit.

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Reichling 543. Günther, Leipzig Cat. 2208-11. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. John Rylands Library (the first two tracts only).

*** M. Polain, to whose kind assistance the above description is due, points out that the tracts of Guainerius contained in this edition appear in some sort complementary to those printed by Conradus de Paderborn at Padua. Possibly, therefore, the present book was also printed in the same city.

25 June, 1475.

93. MESVE, Ioannes, Iunior. Libro della consolatione delle medicine. Johannes Vurster, [Modena].

Folio. 224 leaves, I and 224 blank. 34 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-y, yy, z? (24 quires), hand-stamped. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, III mm.).

2ª. INCOMINCIA. IL. LIBRO || DELLA. CONSOLATIO-||NE. DELLE. MEDICINE || SEMPLICI. SOLENNI. IL || QVALE. FECIE. GIOVAN||NI. FIGLIOLO. DI. MESVE. 223ª. COLOPHON: Hic finitur liber Iohannis mesue || īpressū p magistrū Iohannē Vur||sterde cāpidona. A. m. cccc. lxxv. || Die uicesima quinta mēsis Iunii.

Hain *11114. Proctor 7191. B.M. (IB. 32206, 07).

18 December, 1475.

94. FRANCISCVS DE SENIS. Consiglio contro il morbo pestilenziale. [Robertus de Fano and Bernardinus de Bergamo, Cagli.]
Octavo. 8 leaves. 26 lines. 2 columns. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 126 mm.).

18. IHC || Adsit pncipio xpus: & uirgo maria meo || QVESTO E VNO || psiglio

optimo ptra lo || mobo pestiletiale: cioe || anguignaglie: carbū-||chuli: ātracene: apo-||stemie: e altri mali ca||tiui & apostemosi: co||posito p magro fran-||cisco da scena doctoe || nellarte medicinale. 8b, col. 2; Explicit die. 18. dece || 1475.: bris.

Reichling 523.

1475.

95. PETRVS DE ABANO. Expositio Problematum Aristotelis cum textu eiusdem. [Edited by Stephanus Illarius.]

Paulus de Butzbach, Mantua.

Folio. 300 leaves, 1, 299, and 300 blank. 2 columns. 46, 47 and 62, 63 lines. Gothic types (text of Aristotle, Proctor no. 3, 104 mm.; rest, Proctor no. 2, 77/8 mm.).

2–4 [tabula terminorum]. 5^b. Preclaris doctoribus uiris litteratis nec non scolaribus acutissimis Stephanus || Illarius Artium et Medicine Doctor Mantuanus salutem plurimam... Ibid., par. 3 [table of contents]. 6^a. [I]Vxta sententia3 Aristotilis 2^o. || celi 7 mundi. pmptitudinem in||quisitōnis difficultatis...298^b. COLOPHON: Explicit expositio succinta problematum Aristo. quā || Petrus edidit Paduanus ea nullo prius īterptante || incepta qdem Parisius 7 laudabiliter padue tinata || āno legis xp̄ianox i3io. Cū laude dei altissimi cui^o || nomen sit p secula benedictū Amen. || Et Impressa Mantue sub diuo Marchione Ludouico || Mantue secūdo. p me Paulū Iohānis de puzpach. || Almanū Magontinensis dyocesis sub anno Iubilei || M^o. CCCC^o. Lxxv^o. Cuius utilitas erit omni cre||ature in uniuerso orbe que apponet huic operi stu-||dium sūma cum diligentia.

Hain *16 (' 293 ff.'). Proctor †6892. Rush C. Hawkins Catalogue 344.

[About 1475?]

96. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Expositiones cum quaestionibus super primo Canonis Auicennae. CERMISONVS, Antonivs. Recollectae de urinis.

[Italy.]

Pa

Folio. 192 leaves, 1, 130, and 170 blank. 60 lines. 2 columns. Roman type with Gothic admixture (86 mm., Qu|, also broken Q|u).

2ª. IACOBI. FORLIVIENSIS. IN. ||PRIMVM. CANONIS. AVICE ||NE. EXPOSITIONES. INCIPI ||VNT || [O]MISSIS || Superfluis || narracioni ||b9 qbusdā . . . 93ª. Canonis || Auic. expōes expliciunt. 131ª. [C]IRCA LIBRVM || primu; Auic. primi ca || noîs mouetur tal' qstio || . . . 169b, col. 1. FIRST COLOPHON: Et hic est finis qōnum que reperiunt' disputate || ab Egregio ac famosissimo artium 1 medicine || doctore Magistro Iacobo De forliuio super || primo canone Auic. || DEO GRATIAS. || 171ª. [V]IE SIGNIFICATI-||onis. Hec ē summa 2ª. doctri || ne 3e. dcōis 2e. in qua Auic || tractat noticia; de vrinis . . . 192ª. SECOND COLOPHON: Et sic est finis recollectat de vrinis famosissimi || in Antonii cermisoni de Verona Cuiº aīa re||quiescat in pace Qui scripsit solum vsq ad cam || de ypostasi super quo non scripsit pia morte p||uentus. || . Explicit.

Reichling 1525. Günther, Leipzig Cat. Biblioteca Communale, Bologna (with Cermisonus, wanting one leaf, bound after the Expositiones).

[About 1475?]

97. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Expositiones in Aphorismos Hippo-

cratis cum quaestionibus.

MARSILIVS DE SANCTA SOPHIA. Expositio in particulam tertiam et septimam Aphorismorum Hippocratis.

Italy.

Folio. Iacobus: a¹⁰b-d⁸efff¹⁰ghk-n⁸op¹². 136 leaves, 1 and 136 blank. Marsilius: ABSC10DE8F10G4H-K6. 74 leaves, the last blank. 63 lines. 2 columns. Gothic types

(beginnings of sections, &c., ca. 110/5 mm.; text, ca. 88/90 mm., M49). I. 2ª. Illustris medici Iacobi forliuiensis || in afforismos ypo. egregia expositio || cum

questionibus feliciter incipiunt. || [V]Ita breuis. ars || uero longa:...135b. COLOPHON: Iacobi forliuiensis in affo||rissmos hypocratis exposi||tio et questiones feliciter || expliciunt amen.—II. 1ª. luculenta clarissimi marsilii de sanc||ta sophia expositio in diui hypocratis || particulam tertiam afforismorum fe||liciter incipit: || [M]utationes temporū || maxime generant | morbos . . . 73b, col. 2, END: . . . Quid autem intelligat per fieri si | ne uoce patet in commento. | Soli laus deo.

I. Hain 7246. Günther, Leipzig Cat. 3985. Surgeon-General's Library, Washington. —II. Günther, Leipzig Cat. 3989. Surgeon-General's Library, Washington (bound with I).

** The copy of the Foroliuiensis now in the University Library, Leipzig, has a note of purchase dated 1480.

98. VALASCVS DE TARENTA. De epidemia et peste. [Translated into Catalan by Juan Villar.]

Barcelona

'Ioannes Villar, iuris doctor, Catalanus, ut suspicari aequum est, anno MCDLXXV edidit Barcinone vernaculam huius linguae translationem operis De epidemia & peste, Magistri Valasci Tarentini, artium medicinaeque doctoris eximii, quam vidimus.' N. Antonius, Bibliotheca Hispana vetus, tom. ii, p. 306, whence Panzer and Hain (no. 15248). No copy is now known to exist. The printers were doubtless Johannes de Salzburga and Paulus de Constantia, by whom the first fully authenticated Barcelona book was completed on 4 December, 1475, in a Roman type (Qu, about 110 mm.). See Haebler, Bibliografía Ibérica, segunda parte (1917), no. 664.

15 July, 1476.

99. REGIMEN. Regimen sanitatis [in German], &c.

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 51 printed leaves. 28 lines. Gothic type (? Proctor no. 2 alternating with

Proctor no. 1, 140-138 mm.).

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12. C Das Register | Hie hebt sich an das register vn die capi | tel dises nach geschriben buchlins | ges | nannt Regimen sanitatis . . . 2ª. I Hie nach volgt ey nuczlich regimet wer sich darnach | haltet der mag sein lebe lang in gesuntheyt behalten. 50b. I Hie endet sich das vierde buch darjnn | man findet wie man ein gesunden vnd | krancken menschē erkenen sol vn was ein || yegklich harm puls vn gelassen plut bedeut. 51a.

Ein guten trien machen. 51b.

Das nuczlich buch von ordnung der gez || suntheit hat getruckt vn volendet. Hanns | Bamler zu Augspurg ann montage vor | Sant Marien magdalenen tag. Nach cri sti geburd Tausent vierhundert vnd jm | Seche vnd sybenczigistem jar.

Hain *13739.

** Reichling's no. 1363 is evidently a description of a copy of this edition bound with a copy of the same printer's edition of Schrick, Von den ausgebrannten Wassern, 1477 (no. 122 below).

5 August, 1476.

100. METLINGER, BARTHOLOMAEVS. Regiment der jungen Kinder. Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 25 printed leaves. 28 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type (? Proctor no. 2 alternating with no. 1, 140-138 mm.).

1a. Ein regiment der jungen Kinder. || WAnn nach ansehung götlicher vn meschlich er . 1b. (table: red) Das erst sagt wie man erstgeborne kind halten soll pi | . . . Bin ich Bars tholomeus Metlinger in erczney doctor vo Augspurg mer male bewegt durch krafft des allmechtige gottes disen kur czen außzug zu begreiffen . . . 2ª. Constatinus spricht so die frucht an die || ... 25b. COLOPHON: C Getruckt vn volenndet von Iohanne Bamler || zu Augspurg Am montag vor sant Laurenczen tag | Anno 1c In dem lxxvj. jare.

Hain *11129.

** The whole of 1b, and in some copies the whole of 1a also, is printed in red.

[After 10 May, 1476.]

101. IOANNES ITRENSIS. Libellus de peste anni 1476.

[Johannes Schurener, Rome.]

Quarto. 10 leaves. 30 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1 B, 101 mm.).

1ª. Iohannis Itrensis philosophi ac medici pstan tissimi Ad Marcellu caput đ ferro Patritiū | Romanū uirū clarissimum Libellus de peste | huius anni Millesimi .CCCC. LXXVI. || [S]Epenumero me hortatus es Marcelle mi : || . . . Ibid. l. 16: Tractatulus de Peste Incipit. 10^b, l. 16: Conclusio. || Hec mihi uenere in mentem amice carissime . . . (l. 23) Rome Die .x. Maii .M. CCCC. LXXVI || Io. Bardii Corsonis Carmen. || Quisquis es: hoc facili scripto sermone libello: || . . . (v. 6) Vtile qui cunctis edidit auctor opus.

Hain-Reichling 9404. Biblioteca Nazionale, Florence.

1476.

102. NICOLAVS SALERNITANVS. Antidotarium, &c.

Johannes Schurener, Rome.

Folio. 44 leaves. 35 lines. Roman type (? Proctor no. 1 B, 101 mm.).

1^b-2^b. [table.] 3^a. [E]Go Nicolaus rogatus a qbusdam in practica me||dicine studere uolentib⁹. ut eos recto ordine mo||dū conficiendi dispēsandic docerē: et certā eis || traderem dotrinā qua de singulis usualiū me||dicinaŭ unā tātū uel duas ul' plures libras cōfi||cere scirēt: . . . 35^a. Antidotarius nicholai cū. additionib⁹ ex || diuersis auctorib⁹ ec libris medicine schet: ... 35. Antidotarius incholar cu. additiolib ex || diuersis auctorib ec iibris medicine sum||ptis et extractis Feliciter finitur || Sequitur nūc sciētia ponderū medicīaliū || per eundem nicholaū tradita et ordinata. 44°, Colophon: Synonima dictionū medicina||liū scēm nicholaū cū qbusda3 || additiōib ab aliis auctorib || sumptis hic expliciūt: atg ex || hinc totus antidotari eiusdē || Nicholai cōplete finitur. Im||pressus Rome per Magistrū || Iohānē Scheurener de bopar||dia. Sub anno dīi .M. CCCC. || LXXVI.

Hain-Reichling 11765. Vatican Library.

1476.

103. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Storia naturale. [Translated by Christophorus Landinus.]

Nicolaus Jenson, Venice.

Folio. 415 leaves, 1 and 415 blank. 50 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1 C, 111 mm.), also Greek type.

2°. HISTORIA NATVRALE DI. C. PLINIO SECONDO || TRADOCTA DI LINGVA LATINA IN FIORENTINA || PER CHRISTOPHORO LANDINO FIORENTINO || AL SERENISSIMO FERDINANDO RE DI NAPOLI. ||| PROHEMIO. 414°, COLOPHON: OPVS NICOLAI IANSONIS GALLICI ||| IMPRESSVM ||| ANNO SALVTIS. M. CCCCLXXVI. ||| VENETIIS.

Hain *13105. Proctor 4099. B.M. (IC. 19694).

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[After 5 March], 1476.

Tractatus de venenis.

CARARIIS, Petrvs de. Quaestio de terminatione venenorum.

Gabriele di Pietro, Venice.

Folio. 280 leaves, 1 and 280 blank. 69 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-f, F, g, G, H, h-z, z, 2, 4, aa-gg. Types: roman, Proctor no. 1, 114 mm., headlines, majuscules only; gothic, Proctor no. 2, 80 mm., text.

2^a. (red) .GABRIEL..PETRI. || CONCILIATOR DIFFERENTIA||RVM PHILOSOPHORVM: ET || PRAECIPVE MEDICORVM CLA||RISSIMI VIRI PETRI DE ABA||NO PATAVINI FELICITER IN-||CIPIT. PROLOGVS. 270^b, FIRST COLOPHON: .Finis. || Petri Padubanensis Medicorum ac philosophorū || eximii Conciliator finit. Impressusça est summa in-||dustria a. M. Gabriele Taruisiensi opera ac impen||dio. D. Thome de Taruisio. 271^a. [De uenenis.] 276^a. [De terminatione uenenorum.] 279^a. SECOND COLOPHON: see facsimile.

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p de ve uenenis sinis deo duce imposit? est a dia gistro Sabriele de Tarnisio speciabilis 7 egre gii niri domini Thome trinisam ueneti spesa qui ut cor tectiores redderentur: Excelentissimus artiuz 7 medici ne doctor dominus magister Petrus de cararis de mo te silice theorica medicine in preclarissima gymnasio pa tauino legens accuratissime revisit. atop ultimam supra scriptam questione ve terminatione ueneno publissis me compisant.

Cenetiis. D. Andrea Uendramino Duce Existente. . 1476.

Hain *2. Proctor 4196. B.M. (IC. 19928).

L 2

[After 5 March], 1476.

105. MARTIVS, GALEOTTVS. Refutatio in librum De homine a Georgio Merula obiectorum.

Jacobus Rubeus, Venice.

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IIO

Quarto and octavo. 104 leaves, the first blank. 24 lines. Sig. a-m. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 110 mm.).

2². Galeotti Martii Narniësis Epistola Ad Illu||stri. Prīcipē Federicū Ducē Vrbini Incohat ||| iAMDVDVM Illustrissīe princeps || Federice exoptaui aliquid excudeī: & || ad te deferre . . . 5². GALLEOTTI Martii Narniensis Refuta||tio Obiectoː In Librum de Hoīe A Geor||gio Merula Ad Illustrissimū Principem Fe||dericum Ducem Vrbini. || diu mecum ipse agitaui debe||rem ne maledictis cuiusdam || Georgii Merulæ respondere: || an quæ meum de homine pa||riterœ in me stulte & impu-||denter īgessit . . . 104², COLOPHON: Galeotti Marcii Narniësis Refutatio obie||ctorū in librum de Homine a Georgio Alexā||drino quem Merulam appellat: ad Illustri||ssimum principem Federicum ducem Vr||bini finiturfœliciter. || Impressū est opus Venetiis mirabili arte || ac diligentia Per Iacobum Rubeum Na||tio ne Gallicum huius artis pitissimum. An||no incarnationis dominice millesimo cccc||lxxvi: Andrea Vendremino inclyto Duce || Venetiarum. ||| .Laus omnipotenti deo.

Hain 7437. Proctor 4244. Pellechet 4979. B.M. (IA. 20093).

1476.

106. ARISTOTELES. De animalibus libri. [Translated by Theodorus Gaza.]

Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, Venice.

Folio. 252 leaves, the first and last blank. 35 and 36 lines. Sig. a-x, aa-ff. Roman type (Proctor no. 8*, 109 mm.).

2^a. THEODORI: GRAECI: THESSALONICEN||SIS: PRAEFATIO: IN LIBROS: DE ANIMA||LIBVS: ARISTOTELIS: PHILOSOPHI: AD || XYSTVM: OVARTVM: MAXIMVM. 7^b. ARISTOTELIS: DE HISTORIA: ANIMALIVM: || animalibus Aristotelis interprete Theodoro || Gaze .V. clarissimo: quos Ludouicus podocaimprimi curauit Venetiis per Iohannem || de Colonia sociūg eius Iohannē māthen de Gherponendarum || . . . Finis.

Hain *1699. Proctor 4312. B.M. (IB. 20286). See Plate X.

1476.

107. MARTIVS, GALEOTTVS. Refutatio in librum De homine a Georgio Merula obiectorum.

Quarto. 112 leaves, 1 and 5 blank. 23, 24 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1,

2^a. GALEOTTVS MARTIVS FEDE || rico Duci ex Vrbino Sa. Iādiu Illustrissime || Princeps... 6^a. GALEOTTI. MARTII. NARNI || ENSIS. REFVTATIO. OBIECTO || RVM. IN. LIBRVM. DE. HOMI || NE. A. Georgio Merula inchoat. 112^a, COLOPHON: Hoc opus Impressum est Bononie Do || minico lapio Bononiensi procurante ab || exemplari ipsius Galeotti. || ANNO. M. CCCC. LXXVI.

Hain *7436. Proctor 6535. B.M. (IA. 28614).

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*** This edition seems clearly earlier than that issued by Rubeus at Venice in the same year (no. 105 above).

[1476?]

108. AEGIDIVS ROMANVS [Colonna]. Super libros De generatione et corruptione Aristotelis.

Jodocus Hauenstein, Naples.

Folio. 104 leaves, the first and last blank. 45 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 87 mm.).

2°. [A]Nima enî ut testat || phīns est quodāmō || oīa qcquid enī ē uel || ē sensibile uel intel||ligible . . . 57°. Explicit primus || liber de generati|| one r corruptio|| ne secundum do|| minum egidium || Incipit liber se|| cundus. 103°, Colophon: Et sic finit feliciter expositio dīi || egidij de roma super duobus li|| bris de generatioe aristotilis sū|| ma cū diligentia Per magistru; || iudocū hoensteyn uirū benignis|| simum neapoli impressa. || [register] . . . Finis.

Hain 144. Fava-Bresciano 152. Proctor 6713. B.M. (IB. 29458).

*** In some copies the name 'Bischoff' (probably the compositor or reader) is found in the place of 'Finis' at the end. The date of this edition cannot be exactly determined, as the type with which it is printed does not occur elsewhere; Matthias Moravus was using a very similar type at Naples in 1478.

[Not before 16 December, 1476.]

109. CARPANIS, Dominicus de. De nutrienda memoria.

[Naples.]

Quarto. 8 leaves, the first blank? 30 lines. Sig. A. Roman type (110 mm., Q|u).

2ª. Eximio. Il. doctori domino Saluatori de peregrinis de || maida magister Dominicus de carpanis de Neapoli ordi||nis minorum. || [Q]Vom a nobis postl'auerit dominatio tua . . . 8b, COLOPHON: Anno domini. M. cccclxxvi. indictiōe. iiii. Die uero. xvi. || decembris Regnāte Serenissimo & Illustrissimo domino || nostro. D. Ferdinādo Dei gratia rege Sicilie Hierusalem & || hungarie & cetera Regiorum uero eius Anno. xviii. Foelici||ter amen. ||| Vale peritusq in multis in istis etiam suscipe uires amē.

Hain 4536. Fava-Bresciano 196. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.

8 June, 1476.

IIO. RHASIS. Liber nonus ad Almansorem [with the commentary of Syllanus de Nigris].

B[artholomaeus] V[aldezochius, Padua.]

Folio. 168 leaves, the last two apparently blank. 2 columns. 42 lines. Sigs., stamped far down in right lower corner, $a^{10}b-v^8x^6$. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 114 mm.).

1*. totvs timor dei || preueniat & principi||at opera mea felicita||bitc; ea: qa omne qd' || mouetur ab alio mo||uetur. Vt arestoteles || vii. physicorū. Ideo || cā mouens me Syllanum de nigris de || Papia ad scribendū super nono libro || Almāsoris . . . 2*, col. 2, l. 21:. AL. || qVando rubedo & tensio & gue||do in facie . . . 166b, Colophon: Sylani papiensis in Almāsoris nonū || collectiones. Coradinus Borgomensis || vniuersi patauini gymnasii physicorū || ac medicorum princeps non ignobilis || comuni omniu; utilitate deo spirante || studiose cum maxima eius industria || emendauit. || B. .V. .C. .P. .F. .F. || M. CCCC. LXXVI. DIE || VIII MENSIS IV||NII FINEM HA||BVIT.

Library of Sir William Osler.

*** Described in Bibliofilia, xvii (1915), p. 32, as bearing on leaf 167 a table of chapters ending with the motto 'Sola miseria caret inuidia', but in Sir Wm. Osler's copy what is apparently the original leaf is blank.

See Plate XI.

4 May, 1476.

III. MONTAGNANA, BARTHOLOMAEVS. Consilia medica, &c. Antidotarium. [Edited by Iacobus de Vitalibus.]

Petrus Maufer, [Padua.]

Folio.

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Folio. 472 leaves, 443, 444, and 472 blank. 66 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 85/86 mm.).

I³. [G]Erardo bolderio Veronensi tāφ || patri obseruādissimo Iacobus de || vitalibus Brixiēsis. s. p. d. . . . 1³, col. 2 : Bartholomei montagnane medici preclarissimi || medicinale opus excellentissimū. d' oībus egri||tudinibus comunibus τ propriis ī quinque par||tes distributum feliciter incipit. || [table.] 7². Tractatus aureus de conseruanda sanitate cor||porū quon caput τ stomachus per augmentum || hūiditatis declināt a medio cōtinēs capit'la vii. 440³, FIRST COLOPHON: Gratias altissīo q M. B. de montagna cōsiliis fi||nē īposuit arte τ ingenio. M. P. mauſer Normāi || Rothomagenſp ciuis. 1476. die 4² mēſp maii. 441². Consilium de catarro acuto . . . 445². Pars tercia cōtinēs tractatulos tres de balneis. 449². Hi sunt canones τ regule de modo componendi r̄||ceptas editi a magistro Bartolomeo de mōtagna||na medicorum dignissimo. 457². Viri preclarissimi Bartholomei de Montagna||na Antidota feliciter incipiūt. Prīo de vngētʒ. 471³, SECOND COLOPHON: Gratias altissimo deo qui Antidotis domini || magistri Bartholomei de montagnana finem im||ponere dedit.

Hain-Reichling 11551. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.

*** In the Naples copy the page of text beginning 'Tractatus xii. de dispositionib meri stōachi' has been accidentally impressed on the recto of the last leaf, which should be blank. The editor, De Vitalibus, after remarking that he has divided the Consilia proper into three parts, viz. (1) de regimine sanitatis, (2) de propriis unicuique membro passionibus, (3) de toti[s] communibus, goes on to say that for completeness' sake he has subjoined (4) breues quosdam . . . Bartholomei de balneis tractatulos, and (5) alii [tractatuli] quos de componendorum dosandorum administrandorumque medicaminum regul[i]s edidit, una cum antidotario (1², col. 2).

28 September-12 December, 1476.

AVICENNA. Canon de medicina [Translated by Gerardus Cremonensis]. De viribus cordis [Translated by Arnoldus de Villa Noua. The whole edited by Petrus Rochabonella.]

Johannes Herbort, Padua.

Folio. 482 leaves, 1, 467, and 468 blank. 62-66 lines. 2 columns. Sigs. a-p, A-X, aa-pp, a. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 92 mm.).

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Herbort, Padia

ere dedit.

2ª. Liber canonis primus quem principis aboali abin||scenî de medicina edidit. translatus a magistro || Gerardo cremonensi in toleto ab arabico in la||tinum . . . 70ª, FIRST COLOPHON: Explet³ ē liber pmus canonis quē princeps aboali || Abinsceni de medicina edidit: īpressus vo patauij. || Anno christi optī .M. cccc. lxxvi. iiij. kl. octo. || LIBER. || Nosse cupit [5 couplets] . . . 71³-72³ [table of medicines, 4 col.]. 73ª. Incipit liber canonis secūdus Auicēne verba || pricipis aboali. 140ª, SECOND COLOPHON: . . . Impressus pata||uij anno christi optimi. M. cccc. lxxvi. pridic idus || decembris. || [2 couplets] || DEO. GRĀTIAS. 141³-144³ [table of medicines, 4 col.]. 145³. iNcipit liber canonis ter||tius de egritudinibus p||ticularib³ . . . 342³, THIRD COLOPHON: . . . Imp̄ssus patauij. Anno cristi optīi. M. CCCC. lxxvi. iiii. kalendas decembris. || [4 couplets]. 343³. Ilber canonis q̄rt³ incipit || de egritudinib³ pticula||rib³ . . . 436ª, FOURTH COLOPHON: Explicit liber q̄rt² canoīs auicēne. Deo gratias. 437². Incipit liber q̄nt³ de medicīa t est antidotarium. 466³, FIFTH COLOPHON: . . . Impressus vero patauij. Anno oristi optimi. || M. cccc. lxxvi. quinto idus nouembris. || Ad laudes dei. || [3 couplets.] 469². Libellus Auicēne de viribus cordis translatus ab || Arnaldo de villa noua barchinone feliciter īcipit. 476², SIXTH COLOPHON: . . . Impressus Patauij. Anno || Christi optimi. M. CCCC. LXXvi. Quinto || Kalendas Decembris. 476³-482ª [interpretations of Arabic words, 3 col.]. 482³, SEVENTH COLOPHON: Hoc loci consumatur vniuersum op² || hispalensis principis Auicenne quod ī || sacris medicinis composuit. Anno sal||uatoris Christi Iesu. M. cccc. lxxvi || pridie idus decembris. Impressus pa||tauij opere t impensis Ioannis her-||bort germani. Correctum cura t stu||dio quoad fieri potuit Prosdochymi || mutij patauini in medicinis artibusq || merito insigniti. verum ruminatū di||gestumue solertia ac ingenio artium t || medicine interpretis doctissimi Petri || Rochabonelle veneti . . . (!. 43) AMEN.

Hain 2201 (book 3 seen). Pellechet 1660. Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Paris.

19 February, 1476.

Canonis Avicennae. Quaestio de maioritate morbi. [Edited by Hieronymus Turrianus.]

Nicolaus Petri, Padua.

Folio. 188 leaves, 1 (?), 172, and 173 blank. 52, 53 lines. 2 columns. Marginal sig. a-z, & ; the last 16 ff. unsigned? Roman type (110 mm., Q|u).

2ª. [F]EBRIS EST || CALOR EX||TRANEVS || Excusati ab his || q̄ in libros p̄nci|| piis dici psueue||runt . . . 171b. First Colophon: Scriptum super prima fen. 4ti cañ. || Auicēne celeberrimi ac famosissimi || doctoris totā scīa3 medicine illustrā||tis Gentilis de Fulginatis cōpletū|| ab eo. ano i346o. de m̄se Ianuarii. & || correctū p excellentissimū artiū & || meno doctorē mgr̄m Hyeronimū || Turrianu3 de Verona actu in cele||berrīo gymnasio patauino ordīarie || legentē ac impressum per magists || Nicholaū Petri de Harlem d Hollā|| dia Almanū in predēa3 ciuitate pa||tauina anno domini i476o die i9na || mensis Februarii Finit fœliciter.|| Deo gratias. 174a. Clarissimi medici Gal' de fulgineo. || de maioritate morbi. Q. incipit. 188a. Second Colophon: Finit subtilis questio de maioritate || morbi a clarissimo Doctore Gentile || fulginate. Anno dn̄i. i344. edita & Pa-||tauii impressa Anno eiusde3. i476. || [register, 26 l.].

Hain-Reichling 7565. Pellechet-Polain 5025.

[1476?]

II4. NICOLAVS DE HORTO COELI et MARSILIVS AB IN-GHEN. Quaestiones in Aristotelis De generatione et corruptione. Bonus Gallus, Padua.

Folio. 88 leaves, the last blank. 56 lines. 2 columns. The third and fourth quires are signed c, d, the rest are unsigned. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 110 mm.).

Tb. [Table of chapters.] 2a. [C]IRCA PRIMVM. li||b|| de generatõe prīo querit || Vtrū ens mobile ad forma; || sit subiectū libri de generatõ||ne... 39b. FIRST COLOPHON: Et sic est finis questionis & per conse||quens tocio primi libri de generatioue & || corruptione per me fratrem nicolaum de || orto celi ordinis seruorum sancte marie a||amani. 40a. cIRCA SECVN||DVM LIBRVM || de gnātõe & corrup||tõe qrit a reueredo || mgro marsilio alma||no... 87b. SECOND COLOPHON: Expliciunt questiões sup libris de gnātiõe || & corruptione Aristotilis p excellentissmu || arcium ac medicine doctorem magistrum || Marcilium de alamania disputate. Per || magistrum bonum padue impresse. || [table, containing same matter as that on 1b].

Hain 12110. Proctor 6833. B.M. (IC. 29955).

** The whole of this work is usually ascribed to Marsilius ab Inghen, nothing being apparently known of Nicolaus de Horto Coeli [presumably the monastery of Himmelsgarten, near Nördlingen]. Cf. no. 199.

1476.

115. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Historia naturalis. [With the emendations of Philippus Beroaldus.]

Stephanus Corallus, Parma.

117. FRA

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Folio. 358 leaves, the first and last blank. 50 lines. Catchwords. Roman type (Proctor no. 3, 112 mm.).

2°. CAIVS PLYNIVS MARCO SVO SALVTEM. 4°. CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER .I. 354°, l. 7. COLOPHON: CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBRI TRICESI-||MISEPTIMI ET VLTIMI FINIS IMPRESSI PARMAE DVCTV ET || IMPENSIS MEI STEPHANI CORALLI LVGDVNENSIS .M.CCCC. || LXXVI. REGNANTE INVICTISSIMO PRINCIPE GALEACEO MA-||RIA MEDIOLANI DVCE OVINTO. || Ad uenerabile & ornatissimū uirū Nicolaū Rauacaldū || canonicū pmensē. Philippi Broaldi Bononiēsis epistola. 357°, END: ... Vale Amantissime mi Nicolae: & Philippū tuū dilige.

Hain 13091. Proctor 6842. BM. (IC. 30223).

4 September, 1476.

116. CERMISONVS, Antonivs. Consilia medica.

Henricus de Colonia, Brescia.

Folio. 116 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 46 lines. Sig. a-p. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 90 mm.).

2ª. Tabula consilioù excellentissimi me||dici magistri Antonii Cermisoni. 4ª. Excellentissimi medici Antonii Cer||misoni contra omnes fere egritudines a || capite usque ad pedes Consilia feliciter || incipiunt. 115b. COLOPHON: Antonii Cermisonii Cōsilia felitit expli||ciunt impressa Brixie per me magistru3 || Henricū de coloīa .M. CCCC. Lxxvi. || pridie nonas septembris. || Laus deo et sue matri. Amen.

Hain *4885. Proctor 6950. B.M. (IB. 31045).

[1476?]

117. FRANCISCVS DE SENIS. Consiglio contro il morbo pestilenziale. [Robertus de Fano and Bernardinus de Bergamo, Cagli.]

Octavo. 8 leaves. 24 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 126 mm.).

1ª. IESVS || Questo e uno consiglio optimo contra lo mor||bo pestilentiale. cioe Anguinaglie: Carbuncu||Ii: Antrace: Apostemie: et altri mali catiui et || apostemosi. composto per mastro Francesco || da Siena doctore nellarte medicinale. 8b, l. 21. END: ... e ponacel sopra || con un poco de butiro. || LAVS OMNIPOTENTI DEO || FINIS.

Proctor 7230. B.M. (IA. 32509).

25 May, 1476.

118. GVLIELMVS DE SALICETO. Summa conservationis et curationis. Chirurgia.

Piacenza.

Folio. 232 leaves. 52 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-n, a-m. Roman type (110/1 mm.,

Qu).

1°. IN NOMINE DOMINI NOSTRI IHE SV CHRISTI ET MATRIS EIVS uir ginis Marie per que prima causa uoluit oste dere potentiam suam supra naturam. LIBER Magistri Gulielmi Placentini de saleceto In scientia medicinali & specialiter perfectis in cipit: qui summa conservationis & curatio papellatur. & sic incipit. [E]ORVM AVTEM que fiut... 182°. FIRST COLOPHON: Explicit opus magri gulielmi placentini de sa leceto i scia medicinali qd suma curationis et copuationis appellat. Placetie impressum ad exemplar originalis ipsi magri gulielmi. An no ab incarnatione d\(\vec{n}\)i. M. CCCC. LXXVI. Laus deo eius mri marie uirgini. AMEN. 183°. INCIPIT CYRVGIA MAGISTRI Gu lielmi d saleceto placetini. 232°. SECOND COLOPHON: see facsimile.

EXPLICIT Opus magii Gulielmi de saleceto i Cyrugia Placette ipressum ad exeplar origial ipi? Magistri Gulielmi Anno ab icarnatione domini M. CCCC. LXXVI. DIE.XXV. MAII. Mulia qdem in hoc ope punet q i aliis coiter n repiut. Dis Gulielm postq trascribedu dedit. Multa & i phisica & i cyrugia addidit Vt pateti z° li cyrugie ca° illo addito de icisioe man? ul pe dis p² deliberatione/& i q plrib aliis locis.

FINIS AD LAVDEM VIRGINIS

Hain-Reichling 14146. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.

** Hain's no. 14146 describes the Chirurgia only, while his no. 14144 describes the

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nisoni. 4ª, Emb | || capite usque sonii Cōsilia falla M. CCCC, Lum Summa conservationis but quotes the colophon with the date 1475 instead of 1476. There can be no doubt that this really refers to the present edition, the date having been either misread or tampered with in the copy from which the description was taken. The continuity of the signatures shows that the two works form one whole.

[1476.]

119. ARISTOTELES. Secreta secretorum. [Translated by Philippus, a cleric.]

[Printer of Ockam, Dialogi, Paris.]

Quarto. 68 leaves, 1 and 68 blank. 26 lines. Sigs. [a b] c-f³ g h¹⁰. Signatures on inner margin at side of text. Semi-gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 97 mm.).

2ª. INCIPIT Liber de secretis secreto||rū aristotelis philosophi excellentissimi; || [D]OMINO suo excellentis-||simo incultu religiõis xpīane || strennuissimo guidoni vere de || valencia ciuitatis tripolis glo||rioso pontífici philippus suo||rum mīmus clericox... 18b, l. 13. De vtilitate regimīs sanitatis. Ca. xxvii. 66b, l. 5:... declina semper ad melio||rem et phabiliorē partem; Finit. 66b-67b [table of chapters]. 67b. END: Explicit liber secretorū aristotelis;

Proctor †7916. Pellechet 1243.

[1477?]

120. ORTOLFF VON BEYRLANDT. Arzneibuch.

[Günther Zainer, Augsburg.]

Folio. 104 leaves, 5-104 numbered i-c. 35 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, last state, 118 mm.).

1ª. ¶ Hie hebt sich an das Register des || nachuolgenden artzneibuchs. 5ª. ¶ Die vorrede diß buchs || DEr hochst hat geschaffe die ertznei || von dem ertrich vnd der weis man || wirdt sy nicht verschmähen 1€ stet || geschribe ecclesiastici an de .xxxviij || capitel. Das ertznei edler sey dann || andre kunst · d3 sicht man wol wirt || eyn meyster siech das in sein kunst || nit gehelffen mag. Darumb begeret er ertzney das || er seinen gesunt behab. Darumb will ich Ortolff vo || Beyrlandt doctor der ertznei eyn artztbuch machen || 3eteútsch aus allen artztbuchern die ich in latein ye || vernam . . . 104b. END: . . . Mit dem habent die kreutter ein ende.

Hain *12111. Proctor 1583. B.M. Inc. II, p. 326, IB. 5589.

[1477?]

121. RODERICVS ZAMORENSIS. Spiegel des menschlichen Lebens. [Heinrich Steinhöwel's translation of the Speculum uitae humanae.]
[Günther Zainer, Augsburg.]

Folio. 174 leaves, 11–174 numbered i-clxiiij. 36 lines. Woodcut capitals and illustrations. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, last state, 118 mm.).

1ª. DIses bûchlin genannt b' spiegel des ∥ menschlichen lebens · von dem hoch-∭wirdigen Rodorico von hyspania ∥ byschoffen Zamorensi gemachet 78^b. ¶ Das zweyunddreissig capitel. Von dem súbenden ∥ handwerck. Das ist. artznei. Von irem lob. notturf∣te

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Hain

vnnd nutz. Auch von ierem mißbrauch. arbeyt || vnnd sorguältigkeyt. 174b. END: I Deo gracias.

Hain *13948. Proctor 1584. B.M. Inc. II, p. 326, IB. 5592.

*** See note to the first Latin edition (no. 2). Another edition of the German was printed by Bämler at Augsburg on 23 July, 1479 (Proctor †1623).

25 October, [14]77.

122. SCHRICK, Michael. Von den ausgebrannten Wassern.

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 16 leaves, the last blank. 26-28 lines. 2 columns on first leaf. Few wood-cut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 140 mm.).

1ª. ¶ Hie nach stend verczeÿchnet die außgepranten || wasser In welicher maß man die zu den gelidern || nüczen vn prauchen sol Als den Meýsten michel || chrick doctor in der Erczneÿ die beschriben hat || V nd ist gar gut vn nüczlich zuwissen. 1b, col. 2: Iohannes Båmler || Zu Augspurg. 2ª. ¶ Hie nach vollget ein nüczliche matervo manigerleÿ || außgepranten wassern/wie man die nüczen vn prau||chen sol zu gesuntheÿt b' menschen . . . 15b, Colophon: ¶ Dises puchlin hat getrucket vnd volendet Iohans||nes Båmler zu Augspurg Am måntag vor aller heÿs||ligen tag. Anno dni 7c In dem lxxvij. jare.

B.M. Inc. II, p. 336, IB. 5686.

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17 March, 1477.

123. ORTOLFF VON BEYRLANDT. Arzneibuch.

Anton Koberger, Nuremberg.

Folio. 85 leaves, the fifth blank. 39 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 3, 110 mm.).

I³. Hie hebt sich an das register des || nachuolgenden artzneipuchs. 4b, COLOPHON: Nach Christi vnsers lieben herrē gepurt als man zalt Tau≠||sent vierhundert vnd sibenvndsibentzig Iar am Montag || nach Mitter vasten. In des heiligē Rômischē Reichs Stat || Nûrenberg Ist diß Artzneipuch mit sunderm fleis durch || Anthonij koburger Burger daselbs gedrückt wordē Was || diß puch guttes Innhelt dauon ist gemeldet in disem Re≠||gister. an welchem plat man iglichs suchen sol. 6³. See facsimile. 85³. END:... Mit dem habent die krewtter || ein ende.

Er bochst hat geschaffe die ertzney von tem erttreich und ter weisz man wirt sie nicht verschmehe zö. stet geschribe Eccles siastici an tem. pppvij. Capitel. Waz ertze nep ebler sey ban antere kunst. bas sicht man wol wirt ein meister siech. bas in

Hain *12112. Proctor 1977. B.M. Inc. II, p. 414, IB. 7152.

M 2

124. SCOTT, MICHAEL. Liber physiognomiae.

[Jacobus de Fivizzano, Venice.]

127. MER

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Catalogue of de Nursia, De

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129. BEN

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Quarto. 78 leaves, the last blank. 23 lines. sigs. a-k. Catchwords. Roman type

(Proctor no. 2, 112 mm.).

ra. pRIMA pars libri huius Cap. j. || . . . 4a. iNCIPIT Liber Phisionomiæ: quē || compilauit magister Michael Sco-||tus ad preces. D. Federici romanop || īperatoris. Sciētia cuius est multū || tenēda in secreto: . . . 77b, Colophon: Michaelis Scoti de procreatione & hominis || Phisionomia opus feliciter finit. || M. CCCC. LXXVII.

Hain *14550. Proctor 4364. B.M. (IA. 20472).

[1477?]

125. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. De aqua vitae simplici et composita.

[Adam de Rottweil, Venice.]

Quarto. 22 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 30 lines. Sig. a-d. Gothic

type (Proctor no. 1, 95 mm.).

2ª. Clarissimi τ excellentissis||mi phi mediciq mḡi Ar||naldi de uilla noua δ' aqua || uite simplici τ pposita trac||tat³ pulcherim³ īcipit. || [H]VMANVm || corpus : Cū sit p||positū per ingres||sionem contrarioχ. s. elem̄||torum non ē permanens : || . . . 6⁵, col. 1, l. 12 : [I]Ncipit secunda parti||cula : τ habet duodes||cī partes secundū cursum lu||ne. Et cum corpus humas ||nū planetis τ signis natura||lib³ subiaceat ut dicit petr³ || hispan³ in libello de oculo || . . . 20³, col. 1, l. 19 : De uirtutibus rorismarini || [I]Nquit enim auctor : || Cū essē in babillonia || nunti³ magnifici Regis || . . . 21², col. 2, END : et si aliquam habes infirs||mitatem in iecore scias p || certo φ omnino mundabe||ris ab omni infirmitate ie||coris. finis.

Hain 1816. Proctor 4418. B.M. (IA. 20589).

** The ascription of this book to the press of Adam de Rottweil appears uncertain, as the type seems to differ slightly both in face and in measurement from that of his signed work.

[1477?]

126. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. Liber aggregationis, &c.

[Seuerinus Ferrariensis, Ferrara.]

Quarto and Octavo. 44 leaves, the first blank. 27 lines. sig. a-f. Catchwords at ends of quires. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 95 mm.), also Roman capitals (Proctor no. 3, c. 95 mm.) for l. 1-7 on 21^b.

2*. Liber aggregationis seu liber secretorum albti || magni de uirtutibus herbarum lapidum et anima||lium quorunda3 Liber primus de uiribus quarun||dam herbarum. 21b. EIVSDEM ALBERTI MAGNI. || DE MIRABILIBVS MVNDI FE||LICITER INCIPIT. 43a. Albertus Magnus. De. || Secretis nature. Explicit. || (43b) (u)t autem qui legeris qui supius notata sūt || ubcriorem fructum capias. uolumus cōe3 || regulam et breuem tradere ad sciendnm || ortum Lune secundum epactam:...44b, END: Vnde uersus. || Etatem Lune duplica post addito quing. || Quinq dabis signo quo Lune incepit origo. || Et Sic Est Finis.

Proctor 5743. B.M. (IA. 25683, imperfect).

[1477?]

127. MERVLA, Georgivs. In librum De homine Galeotti Martii opus. [With other tracts.]

Milan.

Quarto.

Hain 11098.

** Hain's note of this book is derived, through Panzer and Maittaire, from the Catalogue of the Bigot sale in 1706 (p. 129), where it formed one lot together with Benedictus de Nursia, De pestilentia, Milan, 1479 (no. 178 below) and Vergeriis, De ingenuis moribus, (Lavagna), Milan, 1477 (Hain 15988). No other record of either the Merula or the Nursia appears to exist. It should be noted that the entry in the Bigot Catalogue rather suggests that the present tract contained no date but only the place of printing.

1477.

128. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Expositio in primam Fen quarti Canonis Avicennae. Quaestio de maioritate morbi.

[Baldassare Azzoguidi, Bologna.]

Folio. 182 leaves, the first and last blank. 50 lines. 2 columns. Sig. [a] b-z, &, A, B. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 97 mm.).

2ª. EXPOSITIO GENTILIS IN PRIMAM FEN. QVAR ||TI CANONIS AVICENNE FELICITER INCIPIT. || fEBRIS EST CALOR || EXTRANEVS. Exculsati ab his que in libro-||rū prīcipiis dici psueue-||rūt...166°, FIRST COLOPHON: Scriptum super prima fen. quarti cañ. || Auic. celeberrimi ac famosissimi docto||ris totā scientiam medicine illustrantis. || Gentilis de Fulginatis completu; ab eo || Anno. i.3.46. Mense Ianuarii feliciter ex||plicit. Et incipit questio de maioritate || morbi. 167°. Clarissimi medici Gal'. de fulgineo. de || maioritate morbi. Q. incipit. 181°, SECOND COLOPHON: Finit subtilis questio de maioritate || morbi a Clarissimo Doctore Gentile || fulginate. Anno domini. i.3.44. edita. || Et impressa. Anno domini. M. cccc. 77. || Laus Deo. 181°. [Register, 3 col.]

Hain *7566. Proctor 6522. B.M. (IB. 28541).

1477.

BENEDICTVS DE NVRSIA. De conservatione sanitatis.

THADDAEVS DE FLORENTIA. De regimine sanitatis.

Dominicus de Lapis, Bologna.

Quarto. 140 leaves. 21 lines. Sig. [a]b-i[k]Lm[n-s]. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 115 mm.).

Ib. Pulcherrimum & utilissimū opus ad || sanitatis cōseruationem. æditū ab exi|mio artium & medicine professore || magistro Benedicto de Nursia tunc || Serenissimi ac Potētissimi ducis Me||dionali medico: ad sanctissimum in || xp̄o patrem & dominum nosttum do||minum. N. diuina prouidentia sum||mum pontificem. || Incipit fœliciter. || Similiter etiam de magistro Tadeo || de florentia de regimine sanitatis se||cundum quattuor partes anni. || Seqtur nunc libellus ipse de cōserua||tione saītatis secūdū ordine3 Alpha||beti distinctus. ||

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Hain *11920. Proctor 6536. B.M. (IA. 28617).

*** In some copies misprints 'faītatis secūdū ordineē' in the penultimate line of 1b have remained uncorrected.—The tract here printed under the name of Thaddaeus de Florentia is in reality by Iohannes Hispalensis.

9 May, 1477.

130. MACER FLORIDVS. De virtutibus herbarum.

Arnoldus de Bruxella, Naples.

Folio. 3

Proctor no. I

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133. GEN

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Folio. 46 leaves, the first and last blank. 30, 31 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2,

110 mm.).

2ª. INCIPIT LIBER MACRI PHILOSO||phi ī quo tractat de naturis qualitatib⁹ & virtutib⁹ || Octuagintaocto herbaru3 & primo de Arthemesia || [H]Erbarum quasdā dicturus carmine vires || . . . 41ª. Sequitur Tractatus || De Speciebus. 45ª, Colophon: Liber Macri Philosophi De virtutibus herba||rum finit foeliciter. Neapoli impressus per Arnol||dū, de Bruxella. Anno Millesimo quadringētissimo || septuagesimoseptimo die vero nona mensis Maii.: 45^b. Registrum libri huius [2 col.] . . . (col. 2, l. 13). Finis registri. || Arnoldus de Burxella.

Hain 10420. Fava-Bresciano 98. John Rylands Library. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.

14 August, 1477.

131. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Expositiones in Aphorismos Hippocratis cum quaestionibus. [Edited by Magister Bertaldus.] [Laurentius Canozius?, Padua.]

Folio. 146 leaves, the first blank. 62 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-i, I, II, K, l-r. Gothic types (headings, etc.: Proctor no. 4, c. 156 mm., no. 2, c. 116 mm.; text, Proctor no. 3, 87 mm.).

2ª. Iacobi forliuiensis in \parallel afforismos ypocratis \parallel expositiones una cum \parallel questionibus feliciter \parallel incipiunt. \parallel [V]Ita breuis ars \parallel vero lōga . . . 146ª, Colophon: Iacobi forliuiēsis in afforismos ypocratis \parallel expositio τ questiones feliciter expliciunt. Per \parallel excellentissimum artium τ medicine doctorem \parallel dominum magistrum bertaldum senis ordina \parallel rie leoentem diligentissime emendate. Decima \parallel quarta augusti. M°. CCCC°. [1]xxvii°.

Hain-Reichling 7248. Proctor 6770. B.M. (IC. 29859).

** The last two lines read as above in the Museum copy, the errors being corrected in pen and ink. Reichling reads 'legentem' and 'Mo. CCCCo. LXXVIIo.'

[1477?]

132. MONTAGNANA, BARTHOLOMAEVS. Consilia medica, &c. Antidotarium.

[Laurentius Canozius?, Padua, or Venice?]

Folio. 354 leaves, 1, 330, and 354 blank. 60 and 61 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 92 mm.).

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2^a. [S] Icut hoie natura || nihil pstantius gi||gnit. sic his q pro || humana coserua||tione coducentia || sunt. ars nl' digni||us aut comodius || cogitauit . . . 293^a. Expeditis consiliis de animalib⁹ spirituali||bus \(\tau\) nutriuis omnium egritudinum a capi||te us\(\text{g}\) ad pedes. Conabor cosequenter tra||ctatum de balneis \(\tau\) de febribus cum aliis || quibusdam generalibus subnectere. || Consilium primum. || . . . 299^a. Epedito de balneis incipio tractare de || febribus. Consilium primum. || . . . 308^b, col. 2. Visis premissis consequenter uidendum || \(\tilde{e}\) de cirugicalib⁹ aliis generalib⁹ annexis. || Consilium primum. || . . . 312^a, col. 1. Tractatus de lepra diuisus in sectiones || duas . . . 331^a. Cosilia prime fen. in de a\(\tilde{a}\) aliibus. 334^b, col. 1, l. 4. Incipit registr\(\tilde{u}\) cosilior\(\tilde{u}\). || . . . (col. 4) cofart ad. || indi. 3. 335^a (antidotarium): [V]Ngentum unum de corti||cibus castanearu\(\tilde{u}\). || 353^b, END: . . . lig\(\tilde{a}\)|| do spongi\(\tilde{a}\) semper ab inferiori ad superius. || Laus Deo Amen. finis.

132 A. Another issue, with the first and last quire of the Consilia of a different setting up.

2ª. [S]Icut hoie natura || nihil pstantius gi||gnit: sic his que p || humana coserua||tione coducentia || sunt: ars nl' digni||us aut comodius || cogitauit: ... 331ª. Consilia prime fen in de aïaliba. 334b, col. 1, l. 21. Incipit registru consilioru || ... (col. 4) Confert ad. || Indi. 3. Hain 11550. Proctor 6772, 6772 A. B.M. (IC. 29863, 29864, the latter imperfect).

*** Proctor noted of his no. 6772 A: 'A second issue in which numerous errors are corrected', but the Museum copies in question appear to be of the same setting-up throughout, except in the two quires noted above. The latter of these, containing a table of the 'counsels' and a register of the quires of the whole work (i. e. Hain's 'tab. c. registr.'), is bound immediately before the Antidotarium in both the Museum copies, and is so described above; the register of no. 6772 A omits three quires ('consilium xxxix' to 'secundi' in col. 4) which are correctly given in that of no. 6772. The collation in 354 leaves tallies exactly with the register, so that Reichling's collation in 430 leaves (iii, p. 114) must be due to some confusion. The tracts de balneis, &c., are treated by the register as part of the Consilia; but cf. the remarks of the editor of Maufer's 1476 edition (no. 111, note). These books much resemble the 60-line Aluarottis, De feudis, completed 'Venetiis' in the same type on 12 Nov. 1477, by Canozius or another (cf. Proctor no. 6771 and 5677), but are presumably earlier as the Aluarottis has printed signatures.

I December, 1477.

133. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Expositio in tertium Canonis Auicennae.

Petrus Maufer, Padua.

Folio. 533 leaves, the first blank. 65 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-p, Aa-Ee, aa-rr, AA-MM, A.-M.. Gothic type (Haebler no. 2*, 87/8 mm.).

2ª. Gentil' de fulgineo illustris medici explanatões īsi gnes sup tertiu canõis prīcipis medicom Auicēne: [I]Nquit Galienus. Intētio ī creado caput no ē cerebu to 532b, COLOPHON: Exacte sunt hoc loco explanationes seu glose ī ter tium librum can. Auic. medicorum principis. s. in fen usque sexdecimam: quas interpres subtilissi mus t abditom sacre medicine indagator optimus Gentilis uilumber fulginas edidit. impresse Paltauij

anno salutis. M. cccc. lxxvij. kal. decemb. || industria opera ac impensis Petri maufer galli. 533^a. [Register, 5 col.].

Hain 7564, *7562 (ff.1-330+f. 533). Pellechet-Polain 5024. Palais des Arts, Lyon.

2º. (red)
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[1477?]

134. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Quaestio de prolongatione febris. [Petrus Maufer, Padua.]

Folio. 18 leaves, the first and last (?) blank. 67 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-c. Gothic

type.

2³. [Q]Veritur utrū febris sit ca||lor: 1 uidet q nō qr Auic. || quarto caō. fen prima pri||mo cap. dicit . . . 17³, Colophon: Explicit questio de prolongatione fe. cōposite ex cho||lera 1 phlegmate 1 pure phlegmatice ubi ē etiam de per||iodicatione secundum famosis-simum artium 1 medicine || doctorem M. Gentilem de fulgineo perusis. 1339.

Reichling 190. Biblioteca dei Monumenti Nazionali, Monte Cassino.

9 July, 1477.

135. PANTHALEON DE CONFLENTIA. Summa lacticiniorum.

Johannes Fabri, Turin.

Folio. 32 leaves, the first and last blank. 31 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1,

Haebler no. 2, 115 mm.).

2ª. PANTHALEONIS. DE. CONFLENTIA. SVMMA. || LACTICINIORVM. IN-CIPIT. || [C]VM interdū cogitarem si opusculum aliquod || memoria dignum ī medicina cōponerē: . . . 31ª. COLOPHON: see facsimile.

Preclarissimi artium & medicine doctoris domini magistri Parthaleonis de Cossetia summa lacticiniorum completa. M. cccc. lxxvii. die viiii. iulii. Et per. m. Iohannem fabri galicu Thaurini Sub illustrissimo sabaudie duce Philiberto seliciter impressa é.

DEO GRATIAS .)x(.

Hain 12372. B.M. (IB. 32411).

[About 1477.]

136. HENRICVS DE SAXONIA. Tractatus de secretis mulierum ab Alberto Magno excerptus.

[Henricus Cleyn and Johannes Vydenast, Perugia.]

Folio. 54 leaves, the first blank. 39 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-f⁸ g⁶. Types: text of Albertus, gothic, 102 mm., Haebler's M⁸⁶ and M⁴⁰; text of Henricus, roman lower case with the gothic majuscules, 102 mm.

2ª. (red) Expositio super Henricum || de Saxonia de secretis muli||erum Incipit feliciter. || (black) [A]D lucidiorem | notitia sequetius | habendas . . . 2b, col. 2: (red) Tractatus henrici de Saxo||nia Alberti magni discipuli || de secretis mulieru3 que3 ab || Alberto excerpsit feliciter || incipit Capitulum primuz || (black) [D]Ilecto sibi in || xpo socio Io-||hani. Henric⁹ || de saxonia... 3^a, l. 11: Diuiditur iste liber prima || diuisiõe in quatuor tractat⁹ || ... 54ª, col. 2, COLOPHON: Huius operis finis de || secretis mulierum.

B.M. (IB. 32720). See Plate XII.

[Not after 1478.]

137. VINCENTIVS BELLOVACENSIS. Speculum doctrinale.

The R-Printer (Adolf Rusch), Strasburg.

Folio. 404 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 67 lines. Semi-gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 100 mm.)

2ª. Speculū doctrinale Vincentij beluacensis frīs || ordinis p̄dicatou incipit. Et primo plogus de cau sa suscepti opis et eius materia. 276a, col. 2: [L] Iber terciusdecimus agit de practica || medicine que & ipsa inter mechani/ cas reputatur eo φ operatõe manuū || exercetur. Habet autem clxviij. capi tula. | [D]E arte medicine. .j. | De institutione medici. .ij. || ... 2982, col. 1: [L] Iber quartusdecimus incipit ages || re de theoricis & agit de theorica || medicine propter affinitatem sue || practice. de qua prius actum est î||mediate. Habet autem liber iste || clxxvi. capitula. || [D]E scientia medicine & inuentorib ei .j. || Cur inter liberales artes no numerei. ij. || . . . 325^b, col. 2: [L]Iber quītusdecim⁹ est quasi supple || mētū qrtidecimi. Agit. n. separate || et ordinate de cūctis spēb⁹ egritu||dinum. ac de signis pticularib⁹ et || causis eop. Hēt āt. cxxii. ca. || De signis particularibus et causis || egritudinū i. || De febre et corpib⁹ ad febrem dispositis ii. || . . . 348^a, col. 1: [S]Extus deci⁹ liber agit de phica | .i. natali philosophia cui spēs || quedam siue pars est ipsa medi || cine theorica . . . 403a, col. 2, END: . . . Quasi q da quippe est fluui (vt ita dixerim) plan & alt | in quo et agnus ābulet et elephas natet.

Proctor 252. B.M. Inc. I, p. 65, IC. 679.

137 A. Another issue, partly of a different setting up.

Of the 51 quires which the book contains, nine (nos. 1, 2, 20, 21, 37, 38, 43, 44, 51) differ throughout, and seven (nos. 8, 14, 22, 27, 29, 34, 49) differ in part from the setting up of the issue described above. Probably damage to stock in Rusch's office had to be made good by reprinting.

2ª. Speculū doctrīale Vincentij beluacensis frīs || ordinis pdicatox incipit. Et primo plogus de cau||sa suscepti opis et eius materia. 348^a, col. 1: [S]Extusdecim⁹ liber agit de phi||sica . . . 403^a, col. 2, END: . . . Qua||si quida3 quippe ē fluuius (vt ita dixerim) planus || & altus in quo & agnus ambulet et elephas natet.

Proctor †253.

** A copy of this book, apparently of the issue here first described, was presented to the monastic library of Untersdorf in 1478 (J. B. Thacher Cat.).

[Not after 1478.]

138. VINCENTIVS BELLOVACENSIS. Speculum naturale. [The R-Printer (Adolf Rusch), Strasburg.]

Folio. Vol. i: 370 leaves, the first and last blank. Vol. ii: 328 leaves, the last blank. Stamped signatures. 2 columns. 66 lines. Semi-gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 100 mm.).

Petri maufer gall s des Arts, Lyon

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iciniorum. es Fabri, Turi pe (Proctor no. 1

ICINIORVM. IN dignum i medicine

giltri Par .M.ccci Thaurini ipresta és

is mulierum a

Vol. i, 2ª. Incipit speculū naturale Vincentij beluacēs || fratris ordinis pdicatorum. Et primo plogus 6' || causa suscepti opis et eius materia. 369b. END: ... quo pacto simul omes eo quo venerant agmine redeunt. Vol. ii, 12. .xxxix. Continentia libri decimi noni... 99b, col. 1. [V]Icesimusquartus liber agit de || hominis creatione siue factura || Et primo de anima humana . . . 195ª, col. 1. [V]Icesimusnonus liber agit de for matone humani corpis et ei9 na || tura ... [D]E causa creandi humani corporis .j. || De materia & loco & forma ipius crea tionis ij. . . . 327b. END: . . . breuiori hic stilo perstricta sunt. sed latiore in fine speculi hystos rialis. ppatescunt. Amen.

Proctor 255. B.M. Inc. I, p. 64, IC. 682.

** A copy of this book is recorded to have been presented to the monastic library of Untersdorf in 1478 (J. B. Thacher Cat.).

[About 1478.]

139. ISIDORVS. Etymologiae.

[Conrad Winters, Cologne.]

Folio. 126 leaves, the first blank. 55 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 99 mm.).

2ª. Incipit epistola ysidori iunioris hispalen sis episcopi ad braulione3 cesaraugustanū episcopum. 3b. Incipit liber primus ethimologiarum ysido ri hispalensis episcopi de disciplina et arte. 126ª, COLOPHON: Explicit liber ethimologian ysidori hispa lensis episcopi.

Hain *9271. Voulliéme 706. Rush C. Hawkins Cat. 67.

19 June, 1478.

140. SCHRICK, Michael. Von den ausgebrannten Wassern.

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 14 printed leaves. 28 lines. Gothic type.

1ª. Hie nach volget ein nuczliche materi von manigerley || außgepranten wasser / wie man die nuczen vnd pruhen | sol zu gesuntheyt der menschen vn das puchlin hat mey-||ster Michel Schrick . . . 14b. COLOPHON: T Dises buchlin hat getrucket vnnd volenndet Iohans nes Bamler zu Augspurg Am freytag nach sant Veitts | tag. Anno dñi 7c. In dem .lxxviij. jare.

Copinger 5317. Sudhoff 149. Voullième, Berlin, no. 76.

19 August, 1478.

141. CONRAD VON MEGENBERG. Buch der Natur.

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 292 printed leaves. 28 lines. Woodcuts and woodcut capitals. Gothic type (? Proctor no. 1, 140 mm.).

1a. C Das Register. 3b. [woodcut]. 4a. (red) Hye nach volget das buch der natur/ das jnnhal tet C Zu dem ersten von eygenschafft vn natur | des menschen . . . 2922,

98

COLOPHON: Johannes Barr iare, Deo grac Hain *40

142. VOCA

Folio. 1 123 mm.). 10. (Re in quo oim s Finit vocabul LXXVIIJ.

Hain 360 * * Son

143. STEI Quarto.

96 mm.).

1ª. VNd So ab ich H gunst vnd nu burgermeyste hab ... 323, gebraucht we ich volbracht

* * As Lainer's 147 is really by ? Wegener, be

Sudhoff

14. ARI Wi

Folio. Proctor no. 2ª, DE

COLOPHON: Hie endet sich das buch der natur. Das hat || getruckt vn volpracht Iohannes Bamler zu | Augspurg. An mitwoch vor Barthomei. | Anno vo/ jn dem. lxxviij. jare. Deo gracias.

Hain *4042. Sudhoff 61.

1478.

142. VOCABVLARIVS. Vocabularius rerum.

Johann Keller, Augsburg.

Folio. 126 leaves, 3-126 numbered j.-Cxxiiij. 32 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 123 mm.).

1b. Registrum vocabularij sequentis. 32. [C]Aput haubt. Est membru3 animalis in quo || oīm sensuum tam exteriorum mm interiorum organa ponunt ... 1266, COLOPHON: Finit vocabularius rerum | Ex officina Ioliis keller | in Augusta. Anno dīi | M. CCCC. Lxxviij.

Hain 3699. Proctor 1743. B.M. Inc. II, p. 360, IB. 6204.

*** Some copies are misdated M. CCCC. Lxviii.

[About 1478?]

143. STEINHOWEL, HEINRICH. Regimen wider die Pestilenz.

[Johann Zainer, Ulm?]

Quarto. 32 leaves. 27 and 28 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 6, 96 mm.).

12. VNdanckberkeyt (als die || alten weisen schreiben) || ist für andere laster zes || schelten / So ab ich Hain ricus Steynhowel von | weil doctor in den ertze neyē/so vil gutheit er gunst vnd nutz, yetz zwey und zweyntzig | iar/von den fürsichtigen ersamen vn weisen | burgermeystern rat und gantzer gemeynd | der statt ulm/meine lieben herren enpfange hab ... 323, END: ... heylsam. Dar durch v\(\bar{n}\) ander vorgeschrib\(\bar{e}\) | sach / ob sy ordenlich gebraucht werden / on || zweisel de siechen geholffen wirt. des helffer || seye der / mit des hilfse ich volbracht hab diß | regimen Amen.

Sudhoff 188. J. Wegener, Die Zainer in Ulm, no. 16. Stadtbibliothek, Nuremberg.

** As this edition is not in the dialect of Ulm and therefore differs entirely from Zainer's 1473 edition (no. 29 above), it was perhaps printed at Augsburg or elsewhere. If it is really by Zainer, it cannot be earlier than 1478-80. The preliminary leaf described by Wegener, bearing a title and a woodcut, apparently does not belong to this edition.

[After 2 October, 1478.]

[Translated by De vinis. 144. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA.

Wilhelm Renwart von Hirnkofen.]

[Conrad Fyner, Esslingen.]

Folio. 16 leaves, the first blank. 34 lines. 2 woodcut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 115 mm.).

2ª. DEn fürsichtigen Ersamen vnd weisen | Burgermaistern vn Räte der loblichen |

cesaraugustani ensis episcopi de spa lensis episco

nters, Cologne

ype (Proctorma

inis pdicatorum d

. . quo pacto sini libri decimi noni...

tura || Et primot

tone humani onje

loco & forma jin sed latiore in the

monastic library

ern. iler, Augsburg anten wasser W

lin hat mey sto vnnd volemen o dñi tc. In den

ler, Augsburg als. Gothic type

buch der natu nschen ... 2021 Statt Nüremberg meinen besunderen lie ben herren vnd gepietigern Enbeut Ich Wilhelm von hirākofen genannt Rens wart Mein willig dienst... 2^b, l. 23... Geben auff Freitag nach Sant Michels tag Anno dāi. M°. cccc°. lxxviij. 3^a. Der tractat Arnoldi de Noua villa/Ain für püntlicher artz des küng võ franckreich von bewarūg vā beraitūg der wein An den vmel ten küng gāgen volget hernäch. 16^b, END:... In das uaß. deß gleÿch thund sÿ von lorberā töc.

Hain 1810. Proctor 2465 A. B.M. Inc. II, p. 516, IB. 8936. See Plate XIII.

2 April, 1478.

145. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. De animalibus.

Simon Nicolai Chardella, Rome.

Folio. 392 leaves, the ninth blank. 2 columns. 54 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 85 mm.).

1ª. [F]Ernādi cordubēsis beatissimi domini || nrī Sixti quarti sancteç sedis apl'ice || subdiaconi artiū liberaliū et sacre theologie || in orbe famosissimi magistri in de animali-||bus alberti libro p̄facio īncipit foeliciter. 10ª. ¶ Incipit liber animalium primus de com-||muni diuersitate animalium. Tractatus pri||mus de cōmuni diuersitate in membris et vi-||ta et est digressio declarans modum et ordi-||nem doctrine. 385ª. COLOPHON: Hoc presens Alberti magni de ren proprieta||tibus opus impressum per egregium uirum || dominū Simonē Nicolai de luca huius la-||boratorij dām Rome Anno domini millesīo || cccc. lxxviii. pont. Sixti anno vii. die yo secū||da mensis aprilis. || ¶ Finis Alberti magni de aīalibus. 385b-391b [Rubricarium]. 392ª. [Register, 4 col.]

Hain 545. Proctor 3604 A. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 75, IB. 18206.

24 June, 1478.

146. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. De secretis mulierum.

[Adam de Rottweil, Venice.]

Quarto. 56 leaves. 27, 28 lines. Gothic types (first words of sections, Proctor no. 2, c. 130 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 92 mm.).

1^a. [A]D lucidiorem notitiam sequentium habenda; || videlicet de secretis mulierū aliq pambula sunt || p̄notāda. Primo querit . . . 56^b, COLOPHON: Explicit liber Alberti Magni de secretis mulierum. || 1478. vicesimaquarta die mensis Iunii.

Hain *563. Proctor 4 19. B.M. (IA. 20592).

1478.

147. CELSVS, AVLVS CORNELIVS. De medicina. [Edited by Bartholomaeus Fontius.]

Nicolaus Laurentii, Florence.

Folio. 196 leaves, the eighth blank. 34 lines. Sig. A, (6), a-i, l-z, &, aa-hh. Roman types (text of Celsus, Proctor no. 2, 105 mm.; table, Proctor no. 3, 93 mm.).

1a. (table): PRIMO LIBRO CORNELII CELSI. || DE MEDICINA HAEC

Quarto. 32 Proctor no. 3, c.

148. ALBER

CONTINENTY

CORNELII CE

CELSI DE M

Hain *4835

kpidum t añalin [S]lcut vult || pH opatio aliquă-|| dc niù|di feliciter in stri lohānem de uti curie celesti Hain 535.

49. SOLDV

Quarto. 36

ines, &c., Procto

Hain *1487

CONTINENTVR: 9^b. BARTHOLOMEVS FONTIVS SAXETTO SVO. S. || . . . 10^a. CORNELII CELSI DE MEDICINA LIBER INCIPIT. 196^b, Colophon: CORNELII CELSI DE MEDICI||NA LIBER FINIT FLOREN||TIAE A NICOLAO IM|| PRESSVS ANNO || SALVTIS M|| CCCC L||XXV||III.

Hain *4835 (folio and quarto). Proctor 6116. B.M. (IB. 27079).

1478.

148. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. Liber aggregationis, &c.

Johannes Schreiber, [Bologna].

Quarto. 32 leaves. 2 columns. 35, 36 lines. Sig. a-e. Gothic types (headings, Proctor no. 3, c. 160 mm.; text, Proctor no. 4, 74 mm.).

12. Liber aggre||gationis seu liber secretox || Alberti magni de virtutib || herbax lapidum t aīalium || quorundam. Liber primus || de viribus quarunda; her-||barum. || [S] Icut vult || phs || pluribus locis || Omnis scientia || de genere bonox est. Verū||tamen enim opatio aliquā-||do bona aliquādo mala . . . 15b, col. 1: Eiusdē Alber||ti magni o' mi||rabilibus mū||di feliciter in||cipit. 32a, Colophon: Impressu; || quidē est hoc opu||sculū per Magi-|| strū Iohānem de || Annūciata de || Augusta. || Laus deo pararoseq; || virgini Marie. nec nō || toti curie celesti trium||phanti. Anno salutis. || M. cccc. lxxviij.

Hain 535. Proctor 6547. B.M. (IA. 28670).

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eben auff Freite

Arnoldi de Nos

beraitug der weit

def / gleÿch thud

ardella, Rome

ype (Proctor to.

g sedis aplice

n de animali-lbu

is de com-

is et vi- ta et est

c presens Alberti

ū Simonē Nicolai

pont. Sixti anno 35^b-391^b [Rubri-

weil. Venice.

s, Proctor na.4

tis mulierū alī

Alberti Magn

by Bartholo

tii. Florence

aa-hh. Roman

CINA HAED

1478.

149. SOLDVS, IACOBVS. Opus de peste.

Johannes Schreiber, Bologna.

Quarto. 36 leaves. 2 columns. 38 lines. Sig. a-e. Headlines. Gothic types (headlines, &c., Proctor no. 3, c. 160 mm.; text, Proctor no. 4, 74 mm.).

1^b. Iacobus Bur||gensis phisic⁹ Fratri Iacobo || Florentino ordinis diue Ma||rie seruoz .S. dicit. || . . . 2^a, col. 1, l. 26. . . . nihil est quod a || maturanda editione te prohi||beat. || .Vale. 3^a. See facsimile. 36^a. Colophon: .Finis. || Impssuz Bo-||nonie p mgrm Ioliez schri-||ber de Anūtiata. Ad instantiā || reuerēdi magistri Thome de || Bononia ordinis fuoz beate || Marie viginis: ī sacra theolo-||gia pfessssori excellētissimi tūc || tpis collegij theologoz Bono||niēsiuz poris Decāi bū meriti. || Anno salutis. M. cccc lxxviij°.

Macobi foldi

Florentini: viri religion ordis oine Marie servor, sacre the ologie bachalari; eruditi opus ingne de peste selicificipit.co, bortate magnifico cine t stre nuo rei militaris viro Johane Bartholomeo Shezo placetio amico optimo thi merito.

Hain *14870. Proctor 6548. B.M. (IA. 28672).

17 December, 1478.

150. BAVERVS, IOANNES. Regimento nel tempo della peste.

Johannes Schreiber, Bologna.

Quarto. 10 leaves, the last blank. 36 lines. Sig. a, b. Gothic type (Proctor no. 4,

74 mm.).

1ª. Regimēto degno. 7 utilissimo cōmo il homo si debbe gubernare || et preseruarse nel tēpo de la peste. Composto p el famosissimo ho-||mo Maestro Bauera da Bologna. 9b. COLOPHON: Impressum Bononie per Magistru; Iohāne; schriuer. Impresore; || Bononie āno dni. Mo. CCCCo. LXXViii. die 17. decembris.

Copinger-Reichling 925. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.

[After 5 December, 1478.]

151. MANFREDIS, HIERONYMVS DE. Trattato della pestilenza.

[Johannes Schreiber?, Bologna.]

Quarto. 54 leaves. 25-27 lines. Sig. a-i. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 111 mm.).

1ª. Tractato degno & vtile de la pestilētia cōposto p el || famosissimo philospho medico & astrologo maestro || Hieronimo di manfredi da Bologna. 2b. Capitulo primo che cosa e pestilentia e quale e || la sua diffinitione secundo piu doctori. 54b. AUTHOR'S COLOPHON: Per me Hyeronimū de māfredis artiū & medicīe doc||torem compositū hoc opusculum Bononie .i.4.7.8. || die quinto decembris.

Hain 10694. Proctor 6550. B.M. (IA. 28679).

*** Proctor doubted whether this tract was really printed by Schreiber, as the type has an additional rounded h and measures slightly more than the roman type found in Schreiber's authenticated work. The date of printing is presumably not long after that of composition.

1478.

152. NICOLAVS SALERNITANVS. Antidotarius.

[Matthias Morauus], Naples.

Folio. 76 leaves, the first blank. 34 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 115 mm.).

2ª. LIBER NICOLAI || [E]Go Nicolaus rogatus a quibusdam in practi||ca medicine studere uolētibus. ut eos recto or ||dine modū dispēsandi cōficiēdic docerē... 76ª. Colophon: Nicolai. Antidotarius finit foeliciter imp̄ssus Neapoli || Anno salutis. M. cccc. lxxviii. sub pacifico rege Ferdinando. || [register, 4 col.].

Hain *11766. Fava-Bresciano 118. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.

3 January, 1478.

153. MESVE, Ioannes, Iunior. Opera. [With the Additiones of Petrus de Abano.]

Conradus Guldenmund, Naples.

Folio. 202 leaves, the last blank. 41 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 115 mm.).

102

1º PETRV e NCIPIT L TIBVS. ELE-NARVM LAX maiam . . . 51 mum | . 176° . NESVE ADDI

HON: IOANN PETRI APPO GISTRVM CO IMPRESSVS IANVA|RII. Proctor †67

154. MANF

Folio. IIC

n. 4, 95 mm.).

1º. Francis
Regenti uicaria:
ostumi natura.
quanto alle caus
Lege feliciter.
10º. COLOPHO
Sculo & august
inici diri || Berrr
uman vicarie.

Hain *579 9344). ** This v Magnus.

M.CCCC. LXX

155 ALBV(

Liber xxv lamensi [ex] in lamensi [ex] in Cat. Bibl. Copinger 4010,

** The c traceable at the inae, Tuppo, a supplement t 1b. PETRVS GVLOSIVS DE AMALFIA || PHILOSOPHVS ET MEDICVS.
2a. INCIPIT LIBER IOANNIS MESVE DE COMPLEXIONIBVS || PROPRIETATIBVS. ELECTIONIBVS. OPERATIONIBVS || QVE SIMPLICIVM MEDICINARVM LAXATIVARVM. [I]N nomine dei misericordis. Cuius nutu sermo re||cipit
gratiam . . . 51b-88b [liber grabbadim]. 89a-175b [de medicinis particularium aegritudinum]. 176a. PETRI APPONI MEDICI CLARISSIMI IN LIBRVM IOAN||NIS
MESVE ADDITIO INCIPIT. 201a. DOSIVM alia est indeterminata . . . Ibid. ColoPHON: IOANNIS MESVE MEDICI CLARISSIMI CVM CERTA AD||DITIONE
PETRI APPONI MEDICI PRECLARI LIBER FELI||CITER FINIT PER MAGISTRVM CONRADVM GVLDEN||MVND DE NVRENBERGA NEAPOLI
IMPRESSVS ANNO || DOMINI. M. CCCC. LXXVIII. DIE TERTIA MENSIS
IANVA||RII. 201b [register, 4 col.].

Proctor †6718. Fava-Bresciano 160. Bodleian Library.

31 August, 1478.

154. MANFREDIS, HIERONYMVS DE. Liber de homine (Il Perchè). [Francesco del Tuppo], Naples.

Folio. 110 leaves, the last blank. 40, 41 lines. Roman type (Proctor: Riessinger no. 4, 95 mm.).

1^b. Franciscus Tuppi. Il. studens. Clarissimo Berardino || Gerardino Amerino militi. Regenti uicariam. Salutem || . . . 2^a. INCOMENZA EL LIBRO || chiamato della uita costumi natura. || & ome altra cosa pertinete tanto alla || conservatione della sanita dellomo. || quanto alle cause e cose humane. Cō||posto per Alberto Magno filosofo || excellentissimo. Lege feliciter. 13^a. [P]ER CHE EL SOPERCHIO NELE || cose che noi uiuemo . . . 109^a. COLOPHON: ¶ FINIS LAVS DEO AMEN. || ¶ Neapoli3 impssum sub aureo seculo & augusta pace Serenissimi || Ferdinandi Regis Clementissimi. Ope ac impensa Magnifici dni || Bernardini de gerardinis de Amelia militis comitispalatini. ac Re||gentis magnam curiam vicarie. Diui Regis Ferdinandi consiliarii || fidi. Vltimo Augusti. Anno salutis. M. CCCC. LXXVIII.

Hain *572, 10690. Fava-Bresciano 49. Proctor 6682 A (Riessinger). B.M. (IB. 29344).

** This work is in the present edition, and frequently elsewhere, ascribed to Albertus Magnus.

15 September, 1478.

155. ALBVCASIS. Liber Seruitoris. [Translated by Simon Ianuensis.]
Naples.

Folio.

nreiber, Bologo

type (Proctor to.)

et preservarse it

ra da Bologna (

esore3 | Bononie in

lenza,

eiber?, Bologni

r no. 2, 111 mm.

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enmund, Naph

or no. 1, 115 m

Liber xxviii. Seruitoris Bulcasin iben Cherels ebin Aberaçarim translatus a Simone Ianuensi [ex] interpretatione Abraham Iudei Tortuosiensis. Impressus Neapoli 1478, die uero xv. Septembris.

Cat. Bibl. C. G. Schwarz (1769), pt. ii, p. 178, no. 288, whence Panzer, ii, p. 159, no. 38, Copinger 4010, Fava-Bresciano 199.

** The copy in the Schwarz Library appears to be the only one on record and is not traceable at the present time. It was bound with a copy of B. de Gordonio, Lilium medicinae, Tuppo, Naples, 1480 (no. 198 below). Possibly it was printed by Guldenmund as a supplement to his edition of Mesue completed on 3 January, 1478 (no. 153).

19 December, 1478.

156. MVNDINVS. Anatomia.

Antonius Carcanus, Pavia.

Quarto. 24 leaves, the first and last blank. 44 lines. 2 columns. Gothic types (heading on 2^a, Proctor no. 2, c. 110 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 94/5 mm.).

2ª. Incipit Anothomia Mundini. || [Q]Via ut ait. G. vijo || terapētice methodi || auctoritate Plato || nis op j ā aliq scietia || ul'arte tradit trib j b' || causis . . . 23b. COLOPHON: see facsimile.

.1478. die . 19. decembris . finis .

Explicit Anothomia Mundini pstantissimoz doctoz almi studis Ticinensia cura diligentissime eme data.papie ipzessa p magistră Antonii de Carcanos regnate Johane Galeaz ill^{mo} Instabzia Duce sexto.

Hain 11634. Proctor 7051. B.M. (IB. 31321).

[About 1478.]

157. FERRARIVS, IOANNES MATTHAEVS, de Gradibus. Consilia ad diuersas aegritudines.

[Damianus de Confaloneriis, Pavia.]

Folio. 160 leaves, 2 and 3 blank. 56 lines. 2 columns. Sig. [*2]; a-p¹⁰ q⁸. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 103 mm.).

1^a. [table]. 4^a. Perutilia consilia ad diuersas egritudines || celeberrimi artiū et medicine doctoris pre||clari ac famosissimi. D.M. Iohānis Mathei || de ferariis de gradi... decenti ordine cōpillata et ab eius ori||ginali copia fideliter extracta feliciter in||cipiunt. 160^b. [verses by the author, followed by:] LAVS DEO.

F. Ageno in Bollettino del Bibliofilo, anno 1, p. 399. Bibliotheca Vniuersitatis Studiorum Ticinensis.

[About 1478.]

158. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Expositio in tertium Canonis Auicennae. Receptae super prima Fen quarti Auicennae.

Damianus de Consaloneriis, Pavia.

Folio. 286 printed leaves. 56 lines. 2 columns. Sig. A-C, DD-TT, V, A-I. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 103 mm.).

1ª. Incipit expositio gētilis sup quarta fen h⁹ can. || aVRIS est mēbrū creatum || auditui &c... 272^b. FIRST COLOPHON: Eplicit scriptum Gentilis super totū tertiū || canonis Auic. || Impressu3 Papie p Damianum de cōphalo||nerijs de binascho. || LAVS DEO. 272^a. INCIPIVNT breues ueru3 utilissime re||cepte Gentilis sup p^a quarti.A....

104

160. SECOND CO
131 haide eius q co
155 haide e

HVGO S Canonis

Conflentia.

Polio. 104 le pre (Proctor no. 1 2º dICEMVS un Auc. . . . prini canonis usog leinceps uero dic lucijs de Binasch

in MESVE, de Aban

B.M. (IC. 313

Folio, 160 le E-G³ H⁴; IK¹⁰ L ²³. See facsim

Mesue, Medici Si

286. SECOND COLOPHON: Explicit recepte. Gentilis de fulgineo sup pª || quarti Auic. cu3 laude eius q cocta creauit. || LAVS. DEO. || Explicit Scriptü Gentilis de Fulgineo sup to || tum tertium canonis Aui. Impressu3 Papie || per Damianu de cophaloneriis de binascho. Hain-Reichling 7563. John Rylands Library, Manchester.

** The text of this edition was revised, and the printing paid for, by Pantaleon de Conflentia.

[About 1478.]

159. HVGO SENENSIS [Vgo Benzo]. Dicta super quarta Fen primi Canonis Auicennae. [Completed by Marsilius de Sancta Sophia.]

Damianus de Confaloneriis, Pavia.

Folio. 104 leaves, the first blank. 56 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a¹² b-i¹⁰ kl⁶. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 103 mm.).

2ª. dICEMVS Quod res medi || cationis ex una triū rerū com || pletur. Ista ē. 4ª fen pmi can. || Auic... 104ª. COLOPHON: Expliciunt dicta Hugonis Senēsis sup quar || ta fen primi canonis usc3 ad illū paragraphū || positum in capitulo de enemate. Forma uero. || Deinceps. uero dicta Marsilij usc3 ad finem. || Impressu3 papie per Damianu3 de Compha || lonerijs de Binascho. || LAVS. DEO.

B.M. (IC. 31383).

rcanus, Pavia

Gothic tros

ethodi | auctori-COLOPHON: see

Consilia ad

eriis, Pavia

p¹⁰ q⁸. Roman

tiū et medicine

adi ... decenti 160^b. [verses

sitatis Studio

anonis Aut

eriis, Pavia

A-I. Roman

brū creatum r totū tertiū

cho. | LAVS quarti .A.... 23 December, 1478.

160. MESVE, Ioannes, Iunior. Opera. [With the Additiones of Petrus de Abano.]

Franciscus de Sancto Petro, Pavia.

Folio. 160 leaves, 1, 138 and 160 blank. 2 columns. 50 lines. Sig. AB¹⁰ C⁸ D¹⁰ E-G⁸ H⁴; IK¹⁰ LM⁸ NO¹⁰ PO⁸; R¹⁰ S¹². Roman type (Q|u, about 107 mm.).

2ª. See facsimile. 66ª. Finis Antidotarii. 67ª. Summa secunda huius grabadin incipit ||

Ncipit liber de cosolatione medicina rū simpliciu solutius, Iohannis heben Mesue.

N nomie Dei mificor dis cui? nutu smo reci pit gratia. & doctrina psectione principiu bose Iohanis silu Messue silu Hamech silu Helii silu Abdela regis Damasci uerbu cecidit

in qua distingutur medicine aqropriate egritudinibus singuloru; membroķ. 137°. Iohannis Mesue. Medici Singularis d || Medicinis particularium egritudinum. || Liber feliciter finit.

105

139*. Petri Apponi Medici || Clarissimi. In Librum || Iohannis Mesue Addi||tio Incipit. 158b. Colophon: Petri apponi medici clarissimi in librum || Iohis Mesue Aditio Felicit finit. Impssu3 || papie p Mrm Fracischū de sancto petro || Anno drīi. M. CCCC. LXXVIII. die XX||iii. decembris. Laus Deo. 159°. [register, ending, l. 43:] Deo Gratias.

Library of Dr. Edward Clark Streeter, Boston, Mass.

July, 1478.

161. DIOSCORIDES. De materia medica. [Περὶ ὕλης ἰατρικῆς. Translated by Petrus Paduanensis.]

Johannes de Medemblik, Colle.

Folio. 104 leaves, the first blank. 47 lines of text, marginal gloss. 2 columns. Sig. a-h, A-F, (2). Gothic types (headings, Proctor no. 2, c. 180 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 91 mm.).

2ª. (preliminary note): Notādum φ libri diascorides dicti duplex $\bar{\tau}$ peri \bar{t} or || dinatio cum eodem tamen phemio omnino . . . Ibid. (text): [M]Vlti uo|| luerunt || auctores antiq de || virtutibus libax || τ compōe olex scrib \bar{t} . . . 102ª. Colophon: Explic dyascorides que petrus || paduanēsis legendo corexit τ expo||nendo \bar{q} vtiliora sūt $\bar{\tau}$ lucez deduxit. || Impressus colle p magistruz iohem || allemanum de medemblick. anno || x \bar{p} i millesimo .ccccº. lxxviijº. mense || iulij. 102b-104ª. [Index, register, 5 col.].

Hain *6258. Proctor 7241. B.M. (IB. 33502).

31 March, 1478.

162. MESVE, IOANNES, Iunior. Liber de consolatione medicinarum. [Edited by Iohannes Theobaldi and Marcus de Papia.]

Martinus Huss and Johannes Siber, Lyons.

Folio. 196 printed leaves. 42 and 43 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1. 94 mm.).

Theipit liber le cosolación me dicinarus supplición solutivarus Johannis beben mesus.

1ª. See facsimile. 196ª, COLOPHON: Telos operis heben Mesue. || Impressi per mgros. Martinum || huß et Iohannem siber Extras||cti ab originali. correcto necnō || emēdato p egregios ac exptos || medicine doctores Alme vniuer||sitatis papiens. Magīm Iohā||nem theobaldi. mgīm Marchū || de papia 1c. Anno domini. || M. CCCC. LXXViij. die vero || XXXj. mens marcij In lugduno.

Proctor 8534. B.M. (IB. 41603, imperfect)

27 April, 1478.

163. SILVATICVS, MATTHAEVS. Liber pandectarum medicinae. [Edited by Iohannes Theobaldi.]

Martinus Huss and Johannes Siber, Lyons.

Folio. 260 leaves, 1, 2, 7, and 260 blank. 60 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 94 mm.).

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Mattheus mo hami franciscum in MILE. 8°. Libe a umibus antiquor intus Ad sereniss untitarum opus, eximet medicine di unsorts fuere. Main, loxvii, Apilis I

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14 TITLE: Philo and Colonie || sis opn ioni quita || pars or ioni sis || dicendum and 54 | Register Pellechet 328.

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3ª. Mattheus moretus Brixiensis. Ad reuerendissis mum in xpo patrem ac dominum Dominū franz ciscum de gonzaga Cardinalem mantuarum ac | bononie legatum. 6b. FINIS TABVLE. 8ª. Liber pandectan medicine. Omnia medicine sim plicia continens. quem ex omnibus antiquorum || libris. aggregauit Eximius artius et medicine || doctor Matheus siluaticus Ad serenissimum sicis||lie regem Robertum. 259*, COLOPHON: Explicit singulare pandettarum opus, extractū | ab originali necnon emendatum per expertum | ac eximium. artium et medicine doctorem. Mas gistrum iohannem theobaldi Ebroicum, cuiusog | fideles impressores fuere. Magister martinus | huß. et Io. siber. Anno Incarnati verbi. mil||lesimo cccc. lxxviij. Aplis luce xxvij. In lug duno. Et Anno regni ludouicim decimi francon regis xvij.

Hain *15197. Desbarreaux-Bernard, Toulouse Cat., no. 23.

28 March, 1478.

164. CAVLIACO, GVIDO DE. Chirurgia. [The French translation by Nicolaus Panis. [Nicolaus Philippi and Marcus Reinhardi for] Barthélemy Buyer, Lyons.

Folio. 266 leaves, the last blank. 37 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-z, 1, A-I. Woodcuts of surgical instruments. Gothic types (headings, Proctor no. 2, c. 120 mm.; text, Proctor no. 3, 92 mm.).

13. [P]Vis que ie auray | rēdu graces a dieu qui | doe vie ppetuelle aux a|mes & sanite aux corps | medicināt les grādes | maladies p la grace quil a donne au || corps humain . . . 1b. Chapitre singullier audl || est contenu aulcunes cho || ses communes et tresneces || saires a chascun qui veult || prouffiter en lart de cirur | gie . . . 2652, COLOPHON: Cy finist le liure appelle guido de la practicque en cyrurgie de maistre gelgon de calliac tresexcellent docteur i || maistre en medicine et en cirurgie et || aeste veu et corrige sus le latin par || Nicolas panis maistre en ars et do cteur en medicine natif d' carenten en | normendie au diocese de constances | habitat de la cite de lion sus le rosne | laqlle correction aeste faicte en lhon neur de dieu a la requeste de prudēt et discret home maistre Barthlomy buyer impremeur citoyen et habitat | de ladicte cite de lio. Et aeste limpres sion de ce liure acomplie lan de grace | Mil. cccc. lxxviii. Le. xxviii. iour du | moys de Mars.

Hain 4814. Pellechet-Polain 3533.

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[1478?]

165. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. Philosophia pauperum. For Johannes Solidi (Schilling), [Vienne?]

Quarto. 54 leaves. 2 columns. 39-41 lines. Gothic types (title, &c., Proctor no. 4 ca. 140 mm.; text, 70 mm., but see note below).

13, TITLE: Philosophia paupe || rum Alberti magni. 1b [Table of chapters]. 23. Alberti magni Colonie sis opus precla rissimuz. quod intitulatur phi losophia pauperum. 36°, col. 1: Incipit quita || pars de aia. || [S]Ic secundum ordis||nem tractatus dis||cto de elementatis inanimatis || dicendum est de elementatis || aīatis . . . 53^b. Epithaphium || domini alberti || magni. 54ª [Register]. Ibid., l. 23, COLOPHON: Impressum inpensis Io||hānis solidi Alemani.

Pellechet 328. B.M. (IA. 42735, imperfect). Bibliothèque de la Ville, Grenoble.

** If this book was printed as well as commissioned by Solidi, its place of origin is presumably Vienne and its date 1478 or 1479, but it is now generally assumed to have been

printed for Solidi by Heinrich Mayer at Toulouse with his types no. 4 and 3, in which case it must be dated about 1485 or later. (Cf. Type Facsimile Society's pl. 1908 pp, Voullième in Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, xxx (1913), p. 223)

21 May, 1479.

166. SCHRICK, Michael. Von den ausgebrannten Wassern.

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 14 leaves. Gothic type.

1ª. ☐ Hienach volget eyn nüczliche materi von manigerley || außgeprañtē wassern wie man die nüczen vn pranchen || sol zů gesuntheyt der menschen Vn das bůchlin hat mey-||ster Michel Schrick doctor der erczney durch liebe vnnd || gepet willen erberen personen auß den bůchern zůsamen || colligiert vn beschriben. 14^b, COLOPHON: ☐ Dises bůchlin hat getruckt vnd volendet Iohannes || Båmler zů Augspurg Am freytag vor sant. Vrbāstag || Anno dni 1°C. In dem lxxix jare.

Hain 14528. Sudhoff 150. Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.

27 August, 1479.

167. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. De vinis. [Translated by Wilhelm Renwart von Hirnkofen.]

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

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Quarto. 23 printed leaves. 26 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type.

Iª. HIe nach volget ein loblich Tractat eins fü nemen Doctors der erczney mit namenn Arnoldi de noua villa der ein arczt des kü nigs von franckreich gewesen ist Diser tractat haltet jn von beraÿttung vnd geprachung der wein zu gesuntheÿt der menschen . . . 23ª, COLOPHON: Hie enndet sich das loblich büchlin von bereÿttung der wein, das hatt gedruckt Hanns Bämler zu Aug-spurg vnd volenndet am Freÿtag nach Bartholomäi. Anno etc. Im. LXXViiij. jar.

Hain-Copinger *1812 (contractions not specified).

*** The star prefixed to Hain's entry appears to be an error. No copy exists at Munich (Sudhoff, no. 140) but copies are found at Budapest, Vienna (Hofbibliothek), and Freiburg i. B. (Universitätsbibliothek).

11 August, 1479.

168. ORTOLFF VON BEYRLANDT. Arzneibuch.

Anton Sorg, Augsburg.

Folio. 104 leaves, 5-104 numbered Erst blat-Lxxxxix. (C.) 34 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 118 mm.).

1ª. ¶ Hÿe hebet sich an das Register des || nachuolgenden arczneibuchs. 5ª. ¶ Die vorrede diß buchs. 104^b, Colophon: ¶ Das artzneÿ buch hat getruckt vnnd vollenndet || Anthonius Sorg zu Augspurg An mitwochē || nach Affre. Anno ze In dem. lxxix. jare.

Hain *12113. B.M. Cat., II, p. 347, IB. 5885 (imperfect).

169. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Quaestio de maioritate morbi.

Ambrosius Keller, Augsburg.

Folio. 35 printed leaves. 34 lines and less. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 120 mm.).

1^a. Clarissimi medici Galieni de fulgineo. de || maioritate morbi. Questio incipit.

35^b, COLOPHON: Finit subtilis questio de maioritate morbi || a clarissimo Doctore Gentile fulginate. || Anno Domini Millesimo trigentesimo || quadragesimo qrto edita. Et Auguste im || pressa per Ambrosium keller. Anno eiusc'ē || Millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesio || monono.

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170. FOLZ, Hans. Von einem griechischen Arzt.

Hans Folz, Nuremberg.

Quarto. 6 leaves. 25 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 113-115 mm.).

1^b. [woodcut, below]: Itē vō einē krichischē arczat der sich aus gab all || krākheit am průen zu erkēnē vn sich doch newr || fiererley vnter stūt zu wētē zu eī zeichē das nit all || krākheit zu heiln sint als er vort mit dē end bestet || Gedruckt vō hansē folczē barwirer zu nurmberg || Ano Dnj MCCCC vnd Im lxxvjjjj Iare. 2^a. [I]R herrn ich zeuch her ûber lant || vnd pin b' krichisch arcz genant || . . . 6^b. END: caracter vnd ander beswer || spricht hans folcz zu nurmberg barwirer.

Hain *7212.

[1479?]

171. CANVTI, Benedictivs. Tractatus de regimine pestilentiae. REGIMEN sanitatis per circulum anni [in verse].

[Johannes Bulle, Rome.]

Quarto. 6 leaves. 35 lines. Sig. a. Woodcut. Gothic types (heading, Proctor no. 2, c. 100 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 83 mm.).

1ª. Regimen cotra pestiletiam || siue Epidimiam Reurendissimi dni kaminit Episcoi Aruz||sien6: ciuitatis regni dacie artis medicine exptissimi pfessnris. || Regimen sanitatis per circulum anni valde vtile. || [woodcut, "Saluator mundi"] 1º. Ad honorem sancte i indiuidue trinitatis gloriosegi vginis || Marie. i ad vtilitate reipublice... 4º. FIRST COLOPHON: Tractatus de regimie pestiletie dni kamīti epi Arusin. ciuita||tis dacie artis medicīe exptissimi pfessoris fine; habet. 5ª. Incipit regimen sanitatis p circulū anni valde vtile. 6ª. SECOND COLOPHON: Explicit regimen sanitatis p circulū anni valde vtile.

Reichling 959. Library of the Josephinum, Hildesheim.

31 January, 1479.

172. MESVE, Ioannes, Iunior. Opera. [With the additions of Franciscus Pedemontanus.]
NICOLAVS SALERNITANVS. Antidotarium. Tractatus Quid pro quo. Synonyma.
ALBVCASIS. Liber Seruitoris. [Translated by Simon Ianuensis.]
Renaldus de Nouimagio, Venice.

Folio. 392 leaves, the first blank. 53 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-z, t, p, p, aa-pp, A-G. Gothic types (headings, Proctor no. 2, c. 160 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 77 mm.).

2ª. [I]N nomine || dei miserico||dis cuiº nutu fmo recipit || grā; t doctrina pfectione || Principiū verboru; Io||annis filij Mesue: . . . 122b. FIRST COLOPHON: Hic complentur dicta: t imponitur finis || doctrine Diui Mesue: licet imperfecte. in || de appropriatis t per consequens totiº ope-||ris cum auxilio nostri redemptoris. 123ª. Hic prosequitur Clarissimus doctor Frā||ciscus de pedemontium et complet secundā || diuisionem superius annotatam in jmo de || appropriatis Diui Iohannis Mesue. 348b. SECOND COLOPHON: Hic complemento doctoris famosissi-||mi Francisci Pedemontium in diui || Iohannis Mesue Christo fauente || finis felix statuitur. Nunc pseqnter || Antidotariū Nicolai feliciter īcipit. 371b. THIRD COLOPHON: Finis antidotarij Nicolai: t quorundam || aliorum tractatuum. 391a. FOURTH COLOPHON: Finit liber Seruitoris de preparatone me||dicinarum simplicium. || Hoc loci consumātur vniuersa opera Diui || Ioannis Mesue cum complemento et ad||ditionibus clarissimi doctoris Frācisci o' pe||demontiū. Ac Nicolao et Seruitore. An || no saluatoris cristi Iesu. M. iiij. lxxviiij. p||die kalēdas Februarij. Impressa venetijs || ope et impensis Rainaldi Nouimagij teu||tonici. Opera inquam accuratissime pro-||specta utī eis error alicuiº ponderis dephē||di non possit. Laus glorioso tonipotēti deo. 392a. [Register.]

Hain *11108. Proctor 4432. B.M. (IB. 20647).

8 June, 1479.

173. SERAPION, IOANNES. Liber aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus. [Translated by Simon Ianuensis.]

Renaldus de Nouimagio, Venice.

Folio. 136 leaves, the third blank. 53 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-r, the two leaves containing the table unsigned. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 77 mm.).

I^b-2^b, [table]. 4^a. Liber Serapionis aggregatus in medi||cinis simplicibus. Trāslatio Symonis Ia-||nuensis interprete Abraam iudeo tortuosi-||ensi de arabico in latinū. Inquit Scrapio. 134^b, col. 2: Încipit liber Galieni ad Papiā de vir||tute centauree . . . 136^a. COLOPHON: Opus impressum Venetijs per magi||strum Reynaldū de Nouimagio Al-||manum. Anno domini. M. cccc. lxxix || die octauo mensis Iunij. || [register.]

Hain *14692. Proctor 4433. B.M. (IB. 20649).

1 August, 1479.

174. SERAPION, IOANNES. Breuiarium medicinae.

Renaldus de Nouimagio, Venice.

Folio. 150 leaves, the first blank. 52 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-h, hh, i-t (majuscule alphabet in register). Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 77 mm.).

2ª. Tractatus primus breuiarij Ioannis || filij Serapionis medici. Inquit Ioannes. 142b, COLOPHON: Completa sūt hec opa. s. simpliciū τ egri||tudinum pticularium Iohis filij Serapio-||nis: ac impressa Venetijs sūmo studio τ ar-||te magri Rainaldi nouimagēsis Alemani || Atç emendata p claros medicos solertissi-||mos: ita q existimātur esse absç errore aliģ || cum auxilio summi redemptoris ģ sit bene-||dictus. Amen. 143³-150³ [Table.] 150³. ADDITIONAL COLOPHON: Completū Anno dīni M°. cccc°. lxxix. in ka||lendis mensis agusti. ||| (col. 2.) [Register.]

Hain *14693. Proctor 4434. B.M. (IB. 20650).

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175. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Expositiones cum quaestionibus super primo Canonis Avicennae. CERMISONVS, Antonivs. Recollectae de urinis.

Venice.

Folio. 150 leaves, 1 and 132 blank. 63 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-n, aa-gg. Gothic types (text type, M99, 93 mm.).

2². IACOBI FORLIVIENSIS. IN. || PRIMVM. CANONIS. AVICE || NE. EXPOSI-TIONES. INCIPI||VNT. || [O]MISSIS Sup||fluis narratioibus quib9||dam ... 100b. Iacobi Forliuie. ī pmū canois A. expoes expliciūt. 1012. [C]Irca librum Pri||mum || Auic. primi canonis mouetur | . . . 131b. Et hic est finis questionu que reperiunt disputate ab || egregio ac famosissimo artium a medicine doctore ma gistro Iacobo de Forliuio sup primo canone Auic. | DEO GRATIAS. 133^a. | V | Ie significationis. | . . . 149^b. Et sic est finis recollectan de vrinis tamosissimi ī orbe || principis artiū t medicine doctoris ac optimi Aui. in || terpretl t moarce dni 1 magri Antonij cermisoni d ve||rona cui9 ala reqescat in pace. q scripsit solū. vs3 ad ca. || de ipostasi super q non scripsit pia morte preuentus. 1504. Registrū || . . . Laus deo (COLOPHON:) Impressum venetijs sub ano dni Mcccc lxxixo die || xxja decebris. Regnātibus in Christo Iesu. Sixto || pontifici maximo diuiua prouidentia papa 4º. Nec || non 7 Ioanne Mozenigo dei gratia venetoru; pn cipe Illustrissimo ac serenissimo. Ad laudem illius | excelsi qui solus regnat trinus t vnus in secula. Am.

Hain *7242.

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7 mm.).

** The types of this book closely resemble types 5 and 7 of Jenson.

29 May, 1479.

176. MESVE, Ioannes, Iunior. Opera.

Paulinus (Paulus) de Suardis, Milan.

Folio. 152 leaves, the first blank. 50 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-d, dd, e-q, A-C. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 91/2 mm.).

2ª. (red) Incipit liber de osolatione medicinan sim pliciu solutiuan Iohannis heben Mesue. 37ª. (red) IOhannis. Mesue. Grabadin. | Incipit. Quod est aggregatio i antidotari um ellectuario 7 pfectionum. 1286. (red) Summa quarta secunde particule sec | tionis prime capitulum primum de egritudi nibus cordis siue d medicinis egritudinus | cordis. 149b (?) COLOPHON: Impressum Mediolani ad impensas Pa | ulini de suardis Anno a natali christiano | Mcccclxxviiij. die .xxviiij. mensis madii. || Regnante Illustrissimo .d. d. Io. Galeaz || Maria uicecomite et c. Duce Mi sexto || LAVS DEO.

Reichling 1574. Biblioteca Nazionale di Brera, Milan.

25 June, 1479.

177. NICOLAVS SALERNITANVS. Antidotarium, Synonyma. Paulinus (Paulus) de Suardis, Milan.

Folio. 44 leaves. 39 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-f. Gothic type (see below).

1ª. [E]Go Nicolaus roga | tus a quibusdam in || pratica studere uolē | tibus ut modum con || ficiendi et dispensandi recto ordi || ne Insinuarem et certam eis doc || trinam traderem

quarum de sin||gulis usualium medicinaru3 unā || tantum . . . 33^a-44^b [Synonyma, tabula Salerni.] 44^b. COLOPHON: Impressum Mediolani ad im||pensas Paulini de suardis || anno a natali christiāo. i479 || die 25 Iunij.

John Boyd Thacher Collection (Catalogue no. 504).

** The facsimile in the Thacher Catalogue shows a very close resemblance in face between the type of this book and that of Suardis's first type in Proctor's numeration, but whereas the latter measures 90/1 mm. for the 20 lines, that of the present book is stated to measure no more than 85 mm. (or 88/9 mm. according to the facsimile).

1479.

178. BENEDICTVS DE NVRSIA. De pestilentia.

Milan.

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** The only record of this book seems to be that in the Bigot Sale Catalogue of 1706. See note to no. 127 above.

[Not before 13 October], 1479.

179. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Historia naturalis.

Michael Manzolus, Treviso.

Folio. 360 leaves, the first and last blank. 50 lines, and headline. Sig. a-z, &, p, R-M. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 84 mm.).

2*. HIERONYMI BONONII TARVISANI AD IOANNEM BOMBENVM | AMICORVM OPTIMVMPRO. C. PLINIO SECVNDO APOLOGIA. 3b. EIVSDEM HIERONYMI BONONII CARMEN EX || ILLVSTRIVM OPERVMARGVMENTIS. Ibid., l. 45: TARVISII TERTIO IDVS || OCTOBRES MCCCCLXXIX. 4*. CAIVS PLYNIVS MARCO SVO SALVTEM. 356b. COLOPHON: CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBRI TRICESI-||MISEPTIMI ET VLTIMI FINIS IMPRESSI TERVISII. DVCTV ET IM||PENSIS MICHAELIS MANZOLI PARMENSIS. M. CCCC. LXXIX. RE||GNANTE SERENISSIMO VENETIARVM DVCE IOANNE MON-||CENIGHO OCTAVO KALENDAS SEPTEMBRIS. 356b-359*. [letter of Philippus Beroaldus to Nicolaus Ravacaldus.]

Hain *13092. Proctor 6472. B.M. (IB. 28353).

19 August-6 November, 1479.

180. AVICENNA. Canon de medicina. [Translated by Gerardus Cremonensis]. De uiribus cordis. [Translated by Arnoldus de Villa Nova].

[Johannes Herbort], Padua.

Folio. 434 leaves, 1 and 131 blank. 63 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-g, [h], i-p, H, A-O, OP, P-R, [S], aa-oo. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 93 mm.).

2ª. Liber canonis primus quem princeps aboali abinsce||ni de medicina edidit: translatus a magistro gerardo || cremonensi in toleto ab arabico in latinum. Verba ab||oali abinsceni.|| [table of contents]. 4ª. ¶ Capl'3 primū fen prime doctrine prime libri primi || de diffinitōe medicine. 64ª. FIRST COLOPHON: ¶ Expletus est liber primus canonis quem princeps ||

aboali Abinsceni de medicina edidit: impressus vero pa | tauij. Anno christi optimi. M. cccclxxix. xiiij. klas se ptembris. 65b-66b [table of herbs, &c., 4 col.]. 130b. Second Colophon: Сехрения est liber secundus canõis quē princeps | Auicēna de medicinis simplicibus edidit. Inpssus | patauij anno christi optimi. M. cccc. lxxix. vi. kalen das Septembris. 1328-1366 [table of bk. 3, 4 col.]. 3028. THIRD COLOPHON: Expletus est tractatus 29 de dolorib9 hon mbroru || et cu ipsius supplemto pplet fen. xxij. et cu e9 pplemto || oplet liber tertius . . . Impressus Patauij Anno Christi optimi. Mo. | cccc. lxxix. vi. kalendas nouembris. 303^b-306^a [table of bk. 4, 4 col.]. 307^a-392^a [book 4]. 393^a-420^a [book 5]. 421^a. [De uiribus cordis, translated by Arnoldus de Villa Noua]. 428^a. LAST COLOPHON: Expletus est libellus De viribus cordis que prin || ceps Auicena edidit. Impressus Patauij Anno | Christi optimi. M°cccclxxix. octauo idus nouēbris. 428b-433b. [Table of Arabic terms, 4 col.] 434ª [Register.]

Hain *2202. Proctor 6800. B.M. (IC. 29946).

[Not after 1479.]

181. ARTICELLA.

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[Nicolaus Petri, Padua?]

Folio. 244 leaves, the last blank (?). 50 lines. 2 columns. Sig. A, a-z, aa-ff. Gothic type for text of Hippocrates, &c.; smaller roman type for surrounding commentary.

18. INCIPIVNT ISAGOGE IO- HANNITII AD TEGNI GALIE NI PRIMVS LIBER MEDICINE | mEDICINA DI | uidit ī duas ptes: | ī theoricā: & pra-||cticam: . . . 9^a. [V]Ita breuis: ars uero lōga: tempus || acutum: experimentum fallax: iu||diciū autem difficile . . . 243^b, l. 38. END: EXPLICIT COMENTVM || HALI SVPRA TEGNI GA.

Hain 1868. Stadtbibliothek, Lübeck.

** This edition of the collection of medical works known as Articella contains, according to Fossi, Catalogus Bibliothecae Magliabecchianac, I, col. 787, the following tracts in order as given: Iohannitius, Isagoge; Philaretus, De pulsibus; Theophilus, Liber urinarum; Hippocrates, Aphorismi latine cum commentario Galeni ex arabico latine uerso a Constantino Africano monacho; Hippocrates, Liber Prognosticorum cum commentario Galeni; Galenus, Microtechnon cum commentario Haly.—The bibliographical description given above is due to the German Incunabula Commission, which is also responsible for the tentative ascription to Petri at Padua. The Magliabecchi copy contained a note of ownership dated 1479.

12 January, 1479.

182. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. De animalibus.

Paulus de Butzbach, Mantua.

Folio. 306 leaves, the fifth blank. 62 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-m, y, z, A-Z. Gothic

type (Proctor no. 4, 90 mm.).

1ª-4^b. [Table.] 6ª. Incipit liber Alberti magni animalium || primus q est de comuni diuersitate aialium | Tractatus primus ... 306ª. COLOPHON: Finit feliciter opus Alberti magni philoso||phi de animalibus: 7 impressum Mantue per || Paulum Iohānis de Butschbach alamanum || Maguntinens dioces Sub anno dni Mille ||simo quadringentessimo septuagesimonono: die || uero duodecima Ianuarij: regnante ibide feli||cissime illustrissimo domino Dño Friderico d' || Gonzaga Marchione tercio.

Hain *546. Proctor 6895. B.M. (IC. 30645, impf.).

See Plate XIV.

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183. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Expositio super capitulum Auicennae de generatione embryonis.

Antonius Carcanus, Pavia.

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Ibid., et | m

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Quarto. 32 leaves, the first blank. 44 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-e. Gothic types (quotations from Avicenna, Proctor no. 2, c. 100 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 94 mm.).

2ª. (long lines) Iacobi forliuiësis uerissimi medicine īt'pretis Egregia z sbtilis || expositio cū questionib sup aureū capitulū b' generatione em-||brionis feliciter incipit || (col. 1) [C]Vm matrix col|||ligitur. Auice || . . . 32ª. Colophon: Explicit hoc aureum opusculuz pa||pie impressum per Magistrum an||tonium de carcano Anno a natali || cristi. Milesimo quadrigentesimo || Septuagesimo nono. quo tempore || illud diebus festis exponebat Pre||clarissimus artium et medicine doc||tor Magister Lazarus datarus || Placentinus ordinariam medicine || legens in felici studio papiensi. ||| .FINIS.

Hain 7234. Proctor 7052. B.M. (IB. 31324).

13 August, 1479.

184. SAVONAROLA, IOANNES MICHAEL. Practica de aegritudinibus. [Edited by Alexander Sermoneta and Ioannes Aquilanus.]

Bonus Gallus, Colle.

Folio. 324 leaves, 1, 160, and 324 blank. 62 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-i, l-y, A-I, L-X, Z. Catchwords. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 88 mm.).

2ª. Ad Sigismundū Polcastrum Virum quippe in ||geīosissimū operi pratico deditū amicū optimus. 2ª, col. 2–4ª. [Table]. 4b. Tractatus primus de modo processus artifitale || medici in medendo: . . . 323b. Colophon: Michael Sauonarola. Patauinus ordine equestri || hierosolimitanorum phisicus et medicus clarissimus || hoc diuinū medicine opus edidit. Alexander Ser || moneta et Iohānes aqlanus phisici t medici nīa eta || te oīus prestātissimi collatis exēplaribo hoc opus siue || diuinā practicā diligētisssime recognouerunt: Quorū || cōsilio Bonus Gallus uir magne solertie et īdustrie || sua impensa imprimendum curauit in Colle oppido || Municipio Florentino Anno hūānitatis christi . M. || cccc. lxxviiii. imposita est sūma manus huic diuino || operi idibus Sextilis. || [Register, 5 col.]

Hain 14480. Proctor 7243. B.M. (IC. 33516).

[1479?]

185. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Consilium contra pestilentiam.

[Bonus Gallus, Colle.]

Quarto. 20 leaves. 31 lines. Sig. a-c. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 88 mn.).

1ª. Gentilis Fulginatis Medici illustris contra pesti||lentiam consilium feliciter incipit. || qVonia3 gloriosus 7 excelsus deus || de largitate sua medicinā pduxit: || . . . 20b. COLOPHON: Deo igr optīo piētissimo ac gloriosissimo q nos a || peste ptegat sint laudes īfīte. Et sic psilio huic b' || peste Gētil Fulgīatis phīci illustris finis īpoītus ē.

Reichling 530. Proctor 7243 A. B.M. (IA. 33518).

[About 1480.]

Canon de medicina. [Translated by Gerardus Cre-186. AVICENNA. monensis.

[The R-Printer (Adolf Rusch), Strasburg].

Folio. 578 leaves, 1, 188, 194, and 538 blank. 2 columns. 56 lines. Semi-gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 100 mm.).

2ª. Liber canonis pm9 que priceps abohali || abiusceni de medicina edidit. translatus a || magistro gerhardo cremonensi i toleto ab | arabico in latinum. 5782. END: Canonis liber quintus auicene qui est & | antidotarium eius finit.

Hain *2197. Proctor 245. B.M. Inc. I, p. 65, IC. 657.

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[About 1480.]

187. IACOBVS DE DONDIS. Aggregator Paduanus de medicinis simplicibus.

[The R-Printer (Adolf Rusch), Strasburg.]

Folio. 286 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 55 lines. Semi-gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 100 mm.).

2ª. [F]Ructifex medicis actu||rus opus: non modo || rudibus tantū & iuue||nibus: . . . Ibid., col. 2, line 52. . . . Opus quidē hoc longis retro || tpibus inchoatū ppletū est p me artiū et || medicīe doctorē Mgų Iacobū paduanū || Anno dni .M. ccc. octuagesimoquinto. 2^b. Rubrice primi tractat9 de primis vir tutibus medicinan. Cuius tria sūt cap. 2856. END: Tenasmoni licinium. hali. ibidem.

Hain *6395. Proctor 248. B.M. Inc. I, p. 64, IC. 666.

[About 1480.]

188. SILVATICVS, MATTHAEVS. Liber pandectarum medicinae. [Edited by Matthaeus Moretus.]

[The R-Printer (Adolf Rusch), Strasburg.]

Folio. 308 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 55 lines. Semi-gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 100 mm.).

2^a [Prefatory letter of Matthaeus Moretus]. 2^b-6^a [Table of chapters]. 7^a. See facsimile. 308a. END: pdisi quid est. lege literam condes.

4 Liber pandectarum medicme omnia medicine simplicia contmes: quem ex om nibus antiquozum libzis aggregauir exi mius artium & medicine voctor Mathe us siluaticus ao serenissimum sicilie rege Kobertum.

Hain *15192. Proctor 251. B.M. Inc. I, p. 64, IC. 676.

[About 1480.]

189. REGIMEN. Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Regimen sanitatis.

[Conrad Winters, Cologne.]

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Quarto. 168 leaves, 1, 138, and 168 blank, 27 lines. Sig. a-y. Gothic types (headings on 2^a and 139^a, Proctor no. 2, 200 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 99 mm.).

2ª. Regimen sanitatis salernitanū necnō t || mgrī Arnoldi de noua villa Felicit' incipit. || [A]Nglon regi scri||psit scola tota salerni. Si vis ī||columē. si vis te reddere sanū: || Curas tolle graues. irasci crede prophanum. || . . . 139ª. Incipit liber de cōseruatione corpis seu de re||gimine sanitatis cōpositus p magistrū Arnol||dum de villa noua. 167b. Colophon: Explicit regimen sanitatis compositum || seu ordinatum a magistro Arnoldo de villa || noua Cathalano omnium medicorum viuen||tium Gemma.

Hain 13751. Voullième 1002. B.M. Inc. I, p. 250, IA. 4178.

[About 1480.]

190. TRACTATVS. Perutilis tractatus de pestilentia.

[Johann Keller, Augsburg.]

Quarto. 12 leaves. 20 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 123 mm.).

1º. Incipit putilis tractatus de pe||stilencia. 12b. END: ... accedula addita modicum de tyriaca. || in quantitate vnius fabe tc.

Hain *12745. Proctor 1746. B.M. Inc. II, p. 361, IA. 6218.

[About 1480?]

191. BARTHOLOMAEVS ANGLICVS. De proprietatibus rerum.
[Berthold Ruppel, Basel.]

Folio. 220 leaves, 1 and 217 blank. 60, 61 lines. 2 columns. Gothic types (one for the text, one for the table, resembling Proctor no. 3, 93 mm.).

2ª. Incipit phemiū de prietatibus rez fratris || bartholomei anglici de ordine fratz minoz. 216b. Colophon: Explicic tractatus de proprietatibus rerū ediz tus a fratre bartholomeo anglico ordinis fratrū || minorum. 218ª. [T]Abula huius insigni operis (quod de re||rū proprietatibus intitulat) incipit feli||citer . . . 220², col. 1, END: zeugia xxiii.

Hain *2499. Proctor 7452. B.M. Inc. III, p. 716, IC. 37019.

[1475-1480?]

192. CIBALDONE. Cibaldone ovvero opera utilissima a conservarsi sano. Gabriel Petri, [Venice?]

Folio. 14 leaves. 37 lines. Sig. a-g. Roman type.

1ª. questa e uerace autentica doctrina. || ... 14b, END: Pure meglio nō ītrar: cossi lo scriuo. || (COLOPHON) GABIRIEL PETRIS IMPRstie.

L. Frati in Bibliofilia, xvii (1915–16), p. 361, no. 4. Bologna University Library.

** Gabriel Petri was active as a printer from 1472 to 1481, and for the most part at Venice. Reichling (no. 1047) describes another edition by this printer, in 16 leaves and signed G. P. T., which he assigns to his third press (Brescia, 1481).

10 October, 1480.

193. SILVATICVS, MATTHAEVS. Liber pandectarum medicinae. [Edited by Matthaeus Moretus.]

Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, Venice.

Folio. 235 leaves. 60 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-z, A-E. Gothic types (headings, Proctor no. 16, c. 150 mm.; text, Proctor no. 17, 75 mm.).

Ib [letter of Matthaeus Moretus to Cardinal Gonzaga, in long lines]. 2ª. Liber pandectaru3 me||dicine: omnia medicine simplicia cōtinēs: quē ex || oībus antiquox libris aggregauit eximius artiū || t medicine doctor Mattheus siluaticus ad sere-||nissimum Sicilie regem Robertum. 232b, COLOPHON: Op9 pandectarū medicine emēdatū p eximiu3||miū artiū t medicīe doctorē dī3 t magistrū Ma||theū moretū brixanū: Bononie ī medicīa t astro||nomia legētē: Venetijs īpēdio Iohānis Colonie || agrippinēsis Iohānisc māthen gheretzen sociox || sūma cū diligētia īpressū feliciter finit āno salutis || christiane. M. cccclxxx. sexto idus octobris. || LAVS DEO. 233³-235³ [Table]. 235b [Register].

Hain *15198. Proctor 4347. B.M. (IB. 20384).

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2 November, 1480.

194. CAVLIACO, GVIDO DE. Chirurgia. [The Italian translation of Paulus Variscus.]

Nicolaus Girardengus, Venice.

Folio. 240 leaves, the first blank. 38 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-q, R-T, r-z, A-D. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 115 mm.).

2ª. Nel nome de dio comēza lo inuētario || o uer colectorio che apartiē ala parte d || la cirogia : coposto e compido del āno || de la incarnation del nostro signore || Mccc. lxiii. p lo clarissimo e famoso do||tor maistro. Guidon de gualiaco ciroi||co ī lo clarissīo studio de mompolier. 239b, COLOPHON: Finisse la clarissima opera in chyrur||gia de lo excellentissimo doctor Gui||don de gualiaco. Perfectamente cor||recto. Et impresso per maistro Ni-||colo girardengho da noue: In uene||sia nel .Mcccclxxx. a di do del mese || de nouembro. Ad laudem omnipo||tentis dei qui regnat trinus & unus ī || secula seculorum. Amen. 240° [Register, 4 col., and note on the work of the translator and corrector Paulus Variscus, in long lines].

Proctor 4466 A. B.M. (IB. 20783).

9 August, 1480.

195. PETRVS DE ARGELLATA. Opus chirurgiae. [Edited by Matthaeus Moretus.]

Benedictus Genuensis, Venice.

Folio. 188 leaves, 6 and 7 presumably blank. Sigs. A⁶; a¹⁰ bc⁸ d¹⁰ ef⁸ gh¹⁰ i-l⁸ m¹⁰ n-u⁸ xy⁶. 61 lines. 2 columns. Gothic types (Proctor no. 1, 73 mm. and no. 2, about 160 mm.).

Profens opus sex cotinet libros: Primus liber 7. stinct tractaus: P tractal partie i capla. 34.

Lav.iv. De flegmone.
Lav.zv. De cura flegmonis.
Lav.zv De berispils.
Lav.zv De cura berispile.
Lav.zv De formica.
Lav.zv De cura formice.
Lav.zv De formica miliari.

1^b. Mattheus moret⁹ Brixieā. artiū 7 medicīe doctor: prudēti viro magīo Bādicto Ianuēsi salutē diē. 2^a. See facsimile. 8^a. Incipit liber primus Cirugie magistri petri de la||cerlata de bōnia artium 7 medicine doctoris. ||| rOgaue||rūt me || socij mei... 187^b, Colophon: Finit liber sextus et vltimus. Finis ē itag toti⁹ || operis chirugie: qd edidit prestantissimus artiū || et medicine doctor. D. Magister Petrus de Ar||gellata Bononieā. Ipsūg diligenter emēdauit || eximius artium et medicine doctor. D. Magist'|| Mattheus moretus Brix. Impressitg vir pru-||dens Magister Benedictus Genuensis. Ad lau||dem omnipotētis. Anno domini. i4.80. Die uö || 9. mensis Augusti. Venetiis. ||| Laus deo. 188^a [register].

Hain 1635. Proctor †4596. Pellechet 1161.

[About 1480?]

196. MOSES MAIMONIDES. De regimine sanitatis.

Apud S. Iacobum de Ripoli, Florence.

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Quarto. 40 leaves. 21-28 lines. Sig. a-e. Roman type (Proctor no. 4, 105 mm.).

1* tRactatus Rabi Moysi quē || domino & Magnificho Sol||dano babilonie transmisit.

1º. tRactatus Rabi Moysi que || domino & Magnificho Sol||dano babilonie transmisit.
1º, l. 19. tRactatus primus deregimine sanita||tis oīum hoīnū sub conpendio conpi||latus...
40°, COLOPHON: Laus deo & Marie uirgini. || Imprexum Florentie || apud Sanctum || Iacobum de || Ripolis.

Hain *10525. Proctor 6109. B.M. (IA. 27063).

[1480?]

197. MANFREDIS, HIERONYMVS DE. Trattato della pestilenza. [The author's Latin version.]

[Johannes Walbeck, Bologna.]

Quarto. 36 leaves. 32 lines. Sig. a-f. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 91 mm.).

1ª. Tractatus vtilis valde de peste compositus per magistrum \parallel Hieronimū de manfredis ciuem Bononiensem phisicū. ac astro \parallel logum dignissimum. 36 $^{\text{b}}$, AUTHOR'S COLOPHON: FINIS. \parallel Per me Hieronimum de manfredis artium τ \parallel medicine doctorem compositum hoc opuscu- \parallel sculum litterali sermone Bononie \parallel M. CCCC. LXXVIIII. \parallel die vltima decembris.

Hain-Reichling *10696. Biblioteca Trivulziana, Milan.

** This translation was probably printed soon after its completion, but the beginnings of Walbeck's press are obscure.

20 May, 1480.

198. GORDONIO, BERNARDVS DE. Lilium medicinae.

Franciscus de Tuppo, Naples.

Folio. 202 leaves. 44 lines. 2 columns. Roman type (Proctor: Riessinger no. 4, 95 mm.).

16 [Letter of de Tuppo to Bernardinus Ghelardinus]. 28. Incipit liber Lilii super practica medici-||nali editus per magistru3 Bernardum de || gordonio Lege feliciter. 201b, Colo-PHON: Finit lilium magistri Bernardi d gordo nio opus clarissimum medicinarum In al ma ciuitate Neapoli per dominum fran-||ciscum de tuppo parthenopeum legum stu||dentem impressum. Anno domini mil||lesimo CCCCº. LXXXº. Die uicesi-||ma mensis Mai. 202ª Register !

Hain *7795. Fava-Bresciano 58. Proctor †6683.

24 and 29 February, 1480.

199. ARISTOTELES. De generatione et corruptione cum expositione Aegidii Romani.

MARSILIVS AB INGHEN. Quaestiones super libros De generatione et corruptione. [Edited by Nicoletus Vernia, with his Quaestio de ente mobili.

Johannes Herbort, Padua.

Folio. 128 leaves, 1, 55, and 128 blank. 53 and 63 lines. 2 columns. Sigs. ab8 c6 d10; aa6 bb cc8; ab8 c6 d8 e6; A8 B6 C-E8. Gothic types (headings, Proctor no. 2, about 160 mm.; text of Aristotle, III mm.; rest, Proctor no. 1, 92 mm.).

2ª. Textus Ap. de generatione 2 corruptione cum || expositione omniū expositou eius optimi interpretis || Egidij Romani Feliciter incipit. 54b, FIRST COLOPHON: Impressum patauij. M. cccc. lxxx. die. xxiiij. februarij | īgenio z impensa Ioannis grādis herbort b' silgenstat. 56ª. Questiones clarissimi philosophi Marsilij inguen su||per libris de generatione corruptione incipiunt. 124b, col. 1, SECOND COLOPHON: Explicit qoes sup libris o' gñatōe 1 corruptōe Ari. || p excellēm phm Marsiliū īguē disputate. per magistu || Ioānē herbort de silgenstat îpresse. Ac etia emedate p | doctissimu artiu r medicine doctore magista Nicoletū || verniā theatinū. ordinarie pliia; in florētissimo gīnasio || patauīo legētē. Anno dōi. m. cccc. lxxx. die. xxix. febē. Ibid., END of Col. 2: Impensis herbort theatinus acumine mentis || Fecit vt in toto notior orbe forem. || Ramusius Ario cattae. dd. 1258-127b [De ente mobili]. 127b, col. 2 [Register].

Hain *1692. Proctor †6801.

See Plate XV.

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About I May, 1480.

[With the commentary 200. RHASIS. Liber nonus ad Almansorem. of Ioannes Arculanus.] [Petrus Maufer,] Padua.

Folio. 218 (?) leaves, the first blank. 66 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-i, ii, k-n, A-O.

Gothic type (Haebler type 2* and Proctor type 5 mixed (?), 87/88 mm.).

2ª. Expositio noni libri Almansoris edita a clarissimo || physico Ioanne arculano ciue ueronensi. || [E]Xpositurus nonu3 Almansoris || reiectis superfluis in librox prin||cipijs inquiri

solitis... 217°, COLOPHON: Noni Al. libri finem: Cū quo 1 Ioannis Arculani || Veronensis expositiones utilime in eundem: paucis ad || modum exceptis capl'is ab eo morte preueniente non || explanatis felicissime adepti: deo optimo maximo gra||cias agamus:...(l. 11) Correxit autē hoc opus Cla. ar. 1 Me. doc. dīns. M. || Hie. Tur. Ver. atg id saltē effecit: ut ex prioribp satis || inemendatis hoc impressum: quantum barbarorū im||presson ineptie patiuntur: emendatius fieret. que oīa || in clarissimo gymnasio Patauino. Anno dīni. Mill'o || cccc. lxxx. circa Maii Kal'. acta fuere. 218° [Register, 4 col.].

Hain-Reichling 13898. Biblioteca Nazionale, Florence. See Plate XVI.

13 February, 1480.

201. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Historia naturalis.

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Folio. 286 leaves, the first and last blank. 58 lines. Book i in 2 columns. Sig. a-z,

&, p, A-N. Roman type (Proctor no. 4, 99 mm.).

2ª. CAIVS PLYNIVS MARCO SVO SALVTEM. || . . . 4ª. CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER PRIMVS. 284ª. COLOPHON: Caii Plynii Secundi Naturalis Hystoriæ Liber Tricesimus Septimus & Vltimus. Finit. || Parmæ Impressus Opera Et Impensa Andreæ Portiliæ Anno Natiuitatis Domini. M.||.CCCC. LXXX. idibus februarii. Regnante Illustrissimo Prīcipe Ioanne Galeazeo Maria || Duce Mediolāi || [5 elegiac couplets on the printer by Andreas Aicardus, beginning:] Andreas prodesse uolens portillia multis || . . . 284b-285b. [Correctiones, i. e. the emendations of Philippus Beroaldus.]

Hain 13093. Proctor 6849. B.M. (IC. 30262).

[1480?]

202. MATHEOLVS PERVSINVS. Tractatus de memoria et de reminiscentia.

Petrus Maufer, [Verona?]

Quarto. 6 leaves. 24 lines. Roman type (107/8 mm., Qu and Qu).

1ª. TRACTATVS CLARISSIMI PHI||LOSOPHI ET MEDICI MATHEO||LI PERVSINI DE MEMORIA. || Iam diu Brocarde & Bona uentura uiri dignis||simi . . . 4b. TRACTATVS SECVNDVS DE || ERminiscentia. 6b, l. 22: elcīssīa p pseruāda mēoria & ita finē facio. || AMEN || (COLOPHON) Petr⁹ maufer noman⁹ Rothomagēsis diocesis.

Reichling 622. Biblioteca Nazionale, Palermo. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

203. Another edition.

[Petrus Maufer?, Verona?]

Quarto. 6 leaves. 24 lines. Roman type (109 mm., Qu).

1ª. TRACTATVS CLARISSIMI PHI||LOSOPHI ET MEDICI MATHEO||LI PER VSINI DE MEMORIA. || Iam diu Brocarde & Bonauentura viri dignis||simi . . . 6b, l. 21, END: HEC iğr sunt viri digni medicīalia q īter alia || sūt elcīssima p ghuāda mēoria et ita finē facio || AMEN.

Reichling 1805.

** The description of Reichling 622 has been emended from information kindly supplied by Monsieur M. L. Polain. Whether Reichling 622 and 1805 are really, as Reichling asserts, both printed with the same type, and if so what is the type's relation to Maufer's type 6 (used at Verona in 1480), remains uncertain. M. Polain suggests that Reichling 622 may possibly be a reprint, colophon and all, of a genuine Maufer edition by some other printer.

[About 1480.]

204. PANTHALEON DE CONFLENTIA. Pillularium.

[Antonius Carcanus, Pavia.]

Folio. 22 leaves, the first blank. 42 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-c. Gothic types (Proctor no. 2, c. 110 mm.; text, Proctor no. 4*, Haebler no. 4**, 83 mm.).

2ª. Pantaleonis preclari medici pillu||larium feliciter incipit. || []Cum inspicerem fragilita | te3 humane nature que tū | propter superiores īpres | siones . . . 22a, col. 2, END : . . . hic finem īpono gra||tias habens īmensas sūmo deo si quid || boni in hoc meo opusculo z dignū me||moria iudicabitur Amen.

Reichling 1601. Biblioteca Nazionale di Brera, Milano.

[About 1480.]

Liber pandectarum medicinae. 205. SILVATICVS, MATTHAEVS. Hermannus Lichtenstein, Vicenza.

Folio. 322 (?) leaves, 7 and 322 (?) blank. 54-56 lines. 2 columns. Signatures. Gothic type (presumably Proctor no. 5, 73/4 mm., no. 6, 180 mm.).

1b. Matheus moretus Brixiensis: ad re || uerendissimum in xpo patrem ac domi || num: Dīm Franciscum de gonzaga. car dinalem mantuanum: ac Bononie lega tum. 2a-5 [table]. 6ª [register]. 8ª. Liber pādectarū | medicine : omnia medicine simplicia cō||tinens : quem ex omnibus antiquorum | libris aggregauit eximius artium: 1 me | dicine doctor Matheus siluaticus: ad | serenissimum Sicilie regem Rohertū. 321b. COLOPHON: Opus pandectaz medicine emenda | tum p eximimiū artium v medicine docto | rem dominū v magistrū Matheū mos || retum brixanū: Bononie in medicina 1 || astronomia legentē. Et impressū p Her-|| manum lichtenstein coloniensem pro- batissimum librariae artis exactore Vin- centie.

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** Gothic types appear to have been used by Lichtenstein only during his second period of work at Vicenza, the accredited dates of which run from 1478 to 1480.

[Not before 5 February, 1480.]

206. VERMIGLIOLIS, Petrvs de. De pulsibus.

H. M., [Perugia.]

Folio. 24 leaves, the first blank. 44 lines. 2 columns. Sigs. a-c. Gothic type

(Haebler no. 1, 89 mm.). 2ª. MAGISTRI PETRI DE VER || migliolis de Perusio famosissimi Artiū || 7 Medicine doctoris Tractatus de Pul-||sibus feliciter incipit. 24b, COLOPHON: Magistri Petri de Vermigliolis de || Perusio Artium et Medicine doctoris || Clarissimi utile Compendium quod

du3 || Auicen. de Pulsibus legeret super ipsum || colligentibus Scolaribus composuit feli||citerfinit.

Anno domini. 12. M.||CCCC. LXXX. Nonis Februarii. || H. M. Impressit.

Reichling 1418. Biblioteca Universitaria, Perugia.

[About 1480?]

207. CIBALDONE. Cibaldone ovvero opera utilissima a conservarsi sano.

[Italy.]

Quarto. 20 leaves. 27 lines. Roman type (Proctor, 'Italy, Unknown Places,' II, no.

7404, type 1, 113 mm., Qu).

1ª. Opera de lexcellentissimo physico magi-||stro Cibaldone electa fuori de libri autenti|| ci di medicina utilissima a coseruarsi sano. || . . . 1 b. Questa e uerace autentica doctrina || Per ben de tutti: e senza alcun errore || Trata del terzo libro dalmansore || . . . 15ª, l.19: A uoler seruar la sanitade || Homo nanzi mangi se de mouere || . . . 20ª, l. 12: Ma pur e melior no itrarli così lo scriuo || FINIS.

Hain 13904. Proctor 7404. B.M. (IA. 36892).

** Two poems, the first in terza rima, the second, beginning on 15^a, in sestine. The word "Cibaldone" ("Miscellany on Diet") appears to be the title of the work, as in other editions, and not, as here stated on 1^a, the name of the author.

[About 1480?]

208. PETRVS DE TVSSIGNANO. Tractatus de peste.

[Italy.]

Quarto. 28 leaves. 24-26 lines. Roman type (Qu, 111 mm.).

ra. Tempore pestilētie ex aeris corruptōē: ul' cōtagiōē. || Si quis hanc dietam: siue regulam diligēter: & per || omnia observauerit proculdubio nūq̄ peste peribit. 3ª. INCIPIT Tractatus de peste cōpositus || p magistrum perum de Tusignano Artiū || ac Medicine doctortem celeberimum. || aIT Galienus primo de ingenio circa || finē... 27ʰ, l. 22:... & totus tractatus ordinatns p me Petrum || de Tussigano Medicine: & Artium doctorem || Anno dōini. M. ccc. lxxxxviii. 28ª. Auicena ī antidotario: describens uirtutes multas || Tyriace... 28ʰ. END: FINIS.

Hain *15750 (whose copy wanted the first two leaves, containing preliminary matter). B.M. (IA. 36914).

*** This tract, very ill printed in a much mixed and irregular type, may quite possibly be earlier than 1480.

[About 1480?]

209. CANVTI, Benedictus. Tractatus de regimine pestilentico.

[Udalricus Gering, Paris.]

Quarto. 8 leaves, the last blank. 26 lines. Sig. a. Roman type (Proctor no. 5, 99 mm.).

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13. aD honorē sctē et indiuidue trinitatis: gl'iose q virginis marie / & ad vtilitatē reipublice: p || pseruatione sano : ac reformatione lapso : vo-|| lo aliqua de pestiletia q nos frequetius inuadit (ex || dictis medico magis autenticorum) scribere. Et || pmo de signis pnosticis ei9. scdo de causis. tertio || de remediis. qrto de pfortaminibus cordis & pnci || paliu mēbrok. quto et vltimo de fleubotomia. 7^b. Colophon: Tractat⁹ de regimie pestilētico dni kami ti epi arusien ciuitatis: regni dacie/artis | medicine exptissimi psessoris: fine hab3

Hain *9752. Proctor 7879. B.M. (IA. 39167).

** The type with which this tract is printed first appears in 1478 and continued in use until as late as 1489.

[About 1480.]

210. ALDOBRANDINVS. Le livre pour garder la santé du corps.

[Guillaume Le Roy, Lyons.]

Folio. 78 leaves. 33 lines. 2 columns. Sig. [a]-1. Woodcuts. Gothic type (Proctor

no. 2, 100 mm.).

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1b. Cy commence le liure de || maistre Aldebrandin pour la || sante du corps garder et de chascu membre pour soy gar der et conseruer en sante. 78ª, col. 2. COLOPHON: Cy finist le liure que | maistre aldebrandin | fist a la reqste du roy | de frace pour la conf||uacion de la sante du | corps humain.

Hain 626. Pellechet 420.

29 July, 1480.

211. BARTHOLOMAEVS ANGLICVS. De proprietatibus rerum. Nicolaus Philippi and Marcus Reinhardi, Lyons.

Folio. 322 leaves, the first and last blank. 48, 49 lines and headline. 2 columns. Sig. a-z, z, 2, A-H. Gothic types (headlines, Proctor no. 4, c. 180 mm.; heading on 2b, Proctor no. 2, c. 120 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 73 mm.).

2ª. Incipit prohemium de proprietatib9 | rerum fratris Bartholomei anglici de | ordine fratrum minoz. 2b. Incipit liber de proprie | tatibus rerū. Et primo de | deo et eius essentia. 3216. COLOPHON: Explicit tractatus de prietatibus re rum editus a fratre Bartholomeo an | glico ordinis fratru minorum. Impres | sus per Nicolau3 pistoris de Bensheym | et Marcum reinhardi de Argentina so cios. Sub anno dñi Millesimoquadrin getesimooctogesimo. die vero Iulij. xxix.

Hain *2500. Proctor 8530. B.M. (IB. 41584).

[About 1480.]

212. ARISTOTELES. Secreta secretorum, &c.

[Johannes de Westfalia, Louvain.]

Quarto. 68 leaves, the first and last blank. 30 lines. Sigs. a-i. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1 B, 90 mm.).

2ª. Incipit liber qui dicit secreta secretoru; qui liber || tractat de regimine cuiuslibet hominis quem libru3 || scripsit Aristotiles ad Alexandrū discipulum suum. || [table of contents]. 2^b, l. 8. Incipit prologus illius qui transtulit libru; istū | de greco in latinum. 23^b,

1. 25. . . . Id ypocras faciebat sicut dictū de ipso fuit || superius. Et hec sufficiant pro nunc. [24^a. de instructione principum; 56^b. breuiloquium de philosophia sanctorum.] 67^a. END: . . . Et hec ad p\(\bar{n}\)s de hiis suffici\(\bar{a}\)t. || Et sic est finis.

Hain *1781. Campbell 175. Proctor 9262. B.M. (IA. 49240).

[About 1480?]

213. REGIMEN. Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum.

ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Regimen sanitatis.

[Johannes de Westfalia, Louvain.]

134 A.

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Quarto. 136 leaves, the first blank. 28-30 lines. Sig. a-r. Gothic types (verse, Proctor no. 2, 118 mm.; prose, Proctor no. 1 B, 90 mm.).

2ª. Regimen sanitatis salernitanū necnō t || mgrī Arnoldi b' noua villa. Feliciter īcipit || [A]Nglorum regi scripsit scola to||ta salerni : Si vis incolumē si || vis te reddere sanū : Curas tol||le graues. irasci crede pphanū || . . . 112b. Incipit liber de conservatione corporis seu de re||gimine sanitatis cōpositus per magistrum Arnoldū || de villa noua. 136ª. COLOPHON : Explicit regimen sanitatis compositum seu ordi||natum a magistro Arnoldo de villa noua Cathalo||no omniū medicox viuentiū Gemma.

Hain 13749? Campbell 1469. Proctor 9289. B.M. (IA. 49294).

*** Four undated editions of this work printed with the same types and containing the same number of leaves are enumerated by Proctor (nos. 9289-9292). As there appear to be no means of determining their order and the types were in use from 1475 to 1492, only the two first have been inserted tentatively in this list (nos. 213, 214).

[About 1480?]

214. REGIMEN. Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum.

ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Regimen sanitatis.

Johannes de Westfalia, Louvain.

Quarto. 136 leaves, the first and last blank. 29 and 30 lines. Sig. a-r. Gothic types (verse, Proctor no. 2, 118 mm.; prose, Proctor no. 1 B, 90 mm.).

2ª. Regimen sanitatis salernitanū necnō t || mgrī Arnoldi b' noua uilla Feliciter īcipit || [A]Ngloru; regi scripsit scola to||ta salerni. Si uis incolumē si || vis te reddere sanū Curas tol||le graues. irasci crede pphanū || . . . 112b. Incipit liber de conservatione corporis seu de regi||mine sanitatis compositus per magistrum Arnoldu; || de villa noua. 135b. COLOPHON: Explicit regimē sanitatis ppositū seu ordinatu; a || magistro Arnoldo de villa noua Cathalono oīm me||dico; uiuentiū gemma. Impressu; Louanii In do-||mo magistri Iohannis de westfalia.

Hain *13753. Campbell 1470. Proctor 9290. B.M. (IA. 49295).

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ADDENDA

[Not after 1477.]

134 A. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Scriptum super I. II. III. Tegni Galeni. [Edited by Petrus Rochabonella.]

Johannes Herbort, [Padua].

Folio. 186 printed leaves. 63 lines. 2 columns. Signatures. Gothic types (headings,

Proctor no. 4 of Mauser, ca. 110 mm. (?); text, Haebler no. 2* of Mauser, M\$\frac{40}{9}\$, 87/88 mm.).

1a. Incipit subtile et sidele scriptu3 iaco||bi forliui\textra sis super prim\textra tegni gali\textra ni. 44a.

Incipiunt subtilissime et ordinatis||sime questiones iacobi forliuiensis in || tres libros tegni galieni. 186a. COLOPHON: Et sic est finis question\textra que reperi\textra tur disputate || ab egregio . . . mg\textra 0|| Iacobo de forliuio super libris tegni Galieni p . . . || . . . Petr\tar rochobonell\tar venet\tar padue theo-||ricam ordinarie leg\textra tem diligenter emendate. || Hospes. || (8 lines of verse, the sixth running:) Non certe: quoni\textra h\textra c Herbort im\textra ssit. . . 186b. End: Explicit tabula q\textra num x sunt. xci.

Hain *7236.

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** A copy is known with the ms. date 1477.

[About 1479.]

185 A. LANFRANCVS MEDIOLANENSIS. Chirurgia. [Translated into French (Alanfranc en cyrurgie) by Guilelmus Yvoire.]
[Lyons.]

Folio. 260 leaves, the first blank. 26 lines. 2 columns. Sig.: a^{12} b-h I k-z τ 9^{10} aa⁸. Spaces left for diagrams. Gothic type (about 137 mm., Dr. Haebler's M 57b).

2ª (translator's preface): [D]Ieu glorieux et || souuerain qui def||fend tous ceulx || qui ont esperāce || en luy. du quel le nom soit || benoist. Il crea merueilleu || sement lōme. Et le racheta || plus merueilleusement. car || Il crea en lōme merueilleux || membres consimiles de pro||porcions . . . 3b, col. 2 (table): La diuision du liure. 7b. Cy apres sensuyt et cō|| mance le premier chappi>||tre de ce present tractie In||titule le grant alenfrant le||quel chappitre tracte et de||claire et parle de la diffini>||cion de cirurgie et de ses || parties lesquelles sont cy || apres contenues et decla||rees tout a plain ainsi que || poures veoir cy apres. 26o². End: . . . le||quel soit benoist In secula se>||culorum A M E N || (COLOPHON) Explicit magnus || Alanfrancus || DEO GRA||CIAS A||MEN.

** Claudin, Hist. de l'impr. en France, iv, p. 358, recording a Livre des merveilles du monde in the same type with the date 1479. Brunet, followed by Copinger 3483, incorrectly monde in the same type with the date 1479. The above description is due to the kindness of M. Polain.

Bib. Nat., Paris.

[About 1480?]

208 A. SERENVS SAMMONICVS, QVINTVS. Carmen medicinale. [Italy.]

Abano, Con

Quarto. 20 leaves. 25 lines. Roman type (Qu|, 114 mm.)

1^a. Q. Serenii Medicinale carmen || PROPOSITIO || Membroß series certo de ducta tenore || . . . 20^a, l. 23, END: Apponiso super pellit medicina dolorem || FINIS.

L. S. Olschki in Bibliofilia XIV, p. 430 (with facsimile). John Crerar Library, Chicago.

** The form and order of the names adopted by Hain has been generally retained in this index, cross-references being provided in the case of exceptions.

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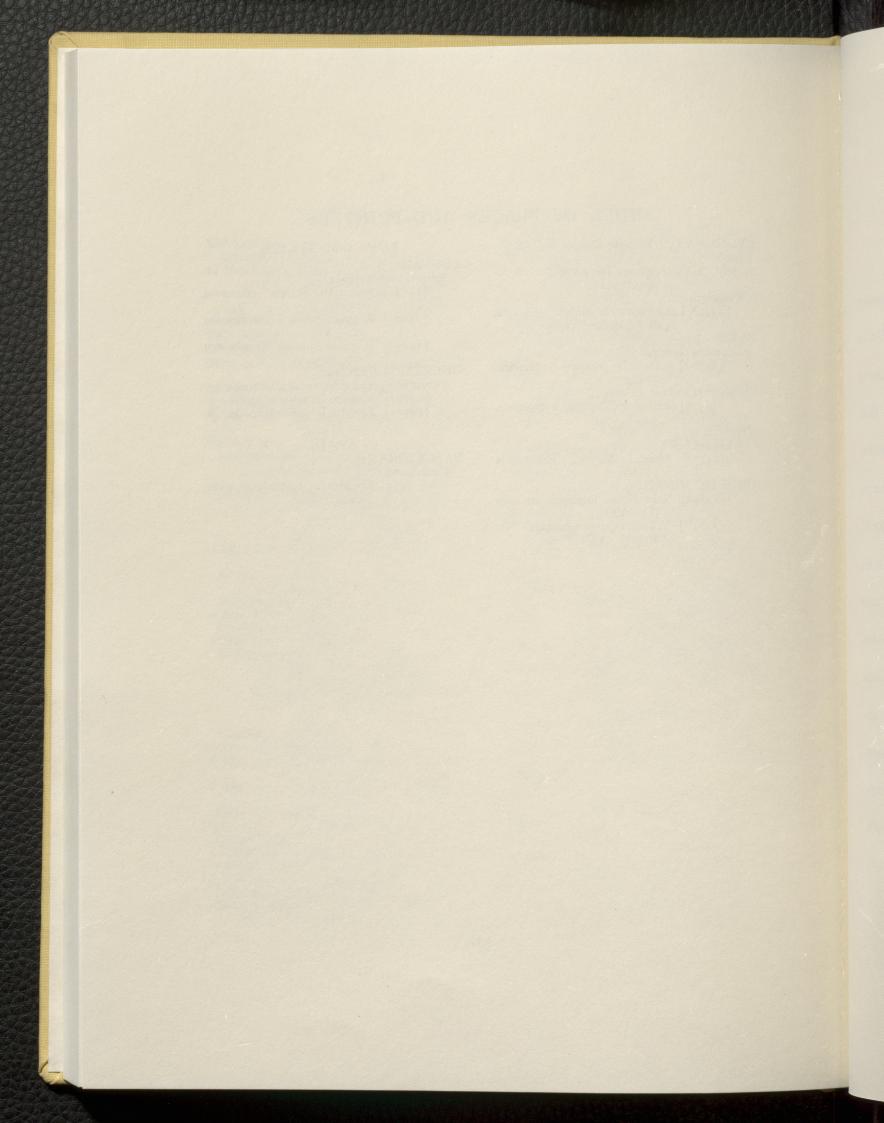
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In phi wdia winear duo lingulares et pudles traceus quox pm? elt de lalum wiporis. Hunc edidit exalléticm? ac phatilim? mediae weror dus guills de laliam. Alumi vo qui elt de lalum ale-miro quodi a divino magis y humano artilido wpolvit Keveredilim? pr dus Cardinalis de turce exmans ordinis fidiamy lacue pagine weror eximius.

Fimilis primi hom duoni tractatuli. To inditii alkonfu arragonie addie rege tractatus te lainte wiporis editus bononie per inligue vini dhm guillermu te laliato mediane warorem famolikum. Inditt teliater.

Alus wiporis porilié wlittit in wlemawe lanitais osemano aux sanitaris in tebita comensuracione sex reni innameatiff a quibus tota repended fanitas ve terno tegni afferit galien? que funt Ber. Cib? pot?. Dop nus vigilia-floms quies-Kepleno inanino. Et anfina afe Jourwego guillus w laliato medinaliu waron Audif bono nientis mim? ad honore tei a zelü public vulitaus inftau quog pimmo inbente indito arragonii a nolie tege-tractatii re falute soporis breuiur args ve spero no suuliter feribere awrior-imitaw veltigia paullon meon. manie vo paptoris olim mei dii.p.te tullignano.nichil ei terogawitzhonoraw pondelly mlego di addicibir mins Heriplin eni traccatil re ea re opem-et pulcra lunt f leribit atg milia-lz gnålia laus ego vero magis ad púmlaria relamm-Proudit auté dia? paptor meus ordian admodi per artas regias iunta numeni les reni inaturaliu poicraz-et nos limile m hijs ad divibentis ita faceme. Luato hmoi reglas a lua verba cia fixlier prout inand ad longii reatabim? et post qualibet regula quod nottrum ett per modu addiciontilubiungem?.

Prima igitur lua regula de aere talis elt. Quanis no lia canta vis in elcione aeris que lano licua que epidimico colulnus en est morari i bono a puro aere semoto a cragnis es locis palutrib? Pm corrario. Iduerrendu ecia quiciola res est est male colequecie pre doacă plerum teută iusta camera, ince eni fit cari febris pestilecialis, m quo minimedici lunt vecpui no creters illa tebre A pestilenciale, a ivo tione educit coleram nigram:cum facilitate: & phlegma grossum: & mucillaginosum:& materias iunosuram. Et confert colice:secun dum omnem modu administrationis eius. Et duriciei splenis:& pro prie cu epithymo: & sale indo. Et confert ad melancolicas febres:et pprie cum aqua mellis. Et sanat scissuras: quæ fiunt in manibus.

Doss. Tius est à 3.ii. usque ad aureos quattuor.

Ouillessicut dixitGalienus duplex est iuuamentum. Solutione Neducit materias: & preparat ad soluendu. Electio. Meli or est habens parem. Sola nessicut dicir est uenenosa. Et achuc est melior: q saporem hab& copositu ex dulcedine: & acuitate: & ama ritudine. Et quæ splendorem hab& in laminis suis. Et q nascitur in locis liberis. Ortanin locis tinam; aut orta singularis: est mala.

Complexio: & pprietas. Calida est in tercio: ficca ad ipm . Est a utem compostra ex partibrigneis postis in supricie ipius: dantibus ei acuitatis uebementiam. Ei ex partibo ireis aduffis: dantibus ei a maritudinem. Et ex partiba acreis mediocriba: quare est i ea de dul cedine alund. Est ne icultua ul ceratina : a dustina : resolutina : & attrac tiua matiem ad extiora. Subtiliatiua partiu crossam: & uiscosam fi xaru-&acharemium: & cosernatina à putrefactione. (Redifica 110. Assatio accera ei facilitatem i foluendo: & praparatio ipsus i aceto: poit matias crossas adberentes: & submersas: faciles ad expel lendum. // Modus operationis eius in assatione. Accipiut laminæ i pfius: & separatim involuunt in pasta: & sepeliunt in cinere calido: donec coquant sufficient: postea extraut ex pasta: & administrant ubi oport&.//Modus alius assationis ipius. Ponat in uase luteo ui treato: Aricii orificii: & sigillei ligatione forti: cum pergameno: & dimittat diebz.xl.& pprie diebz maioris aftus:& moueatur uas:& muter uicissim omni bora: ira oz equalit i singulis partibz calefiat . Deinde extrahaf feuilla: & administret ubi oport& . Et que admi ficer ei post assationem:tantudem farina orobi: gtu ipa est: & fiut i de trocisci d'cosernant ubi oporid. Et dixit Paulus. Lamine eius: sie sunt :ponant i aceto:i principio ueris:usque ad smem astatis: in uase uitreato: sigillato: & exposito soli-& post illud administret ubi oport&. Et scire debes qui salla de decoctione rem substin&medio crem. Posse. CSolutione educit humores crossos: & uiscosos. Et dixit Hali. Etiam cu boc solutione educit coleram nigram. Et eius iuuamentum est magnu ad egritudines capitis: sicut cephalea: & e pilepsia: & pprie secundum omnem modum administrationis eius & uerrigo: & scotomia. Et oximel eius: ponit materias uiscosas faci les ad expellendu: & subtiliat chimon crossitudinem. Et ipsa gdem secundu omnem modum administrationis eius: confert iuuamentu magnum agrittudinibus iucluran : Et e medicina bona pulmonis:



quod ipfins pret desiantea. Denuo uero medicora philosopho ruce illustria codigeres fains. Polliticoru quide feptimo Au. ingo feribere. Bene usucre ac felica tatem apperut omnes. Sed becadapileida bis quidem potestes : bis uero no. ppeer fortunam quanda accnaturam. Vb) cuiufibet primitus naturale delider and uita & felicitate denotat. Quolda tindeinceps fortuna seu nara ipeditos id posse mime adipisci Primu gde elucescit. quonia benu appetut omnia. Vnde laudantur hoc testantes erbicou initio. Viuere aut & beari bonu extat lumu . qa uiuere uiuentis est forma. unde deafa lecudo. Vruere uiuentis est esse boc uero ceu pfectiva quodda: & divinius pre aliis appetit maxime: quod eius firmat oppolitu. Crone nagranimal mortem pniciem a deuitat de célelatione itio Elt denig felicites opato queda ale: & ulus lecundu urreutem pfectam etbicou decimo. De consoletione quoque secudo Beatituco est flatus omniu bonorii aggregatice rfedus Palin. cuchis bomibus natura inlitu est deliderin ad sciendum quod beattudine ceu tadu terminat. Vivere itaq & felicitari appetit unuquodo: quod aut pfectu precipue Adbuc demū uita priuant : quorū natalit ilius praua limula improporcionata extant principia ab intrinlecis & extri lecis cata: & actus urtutis deficientes omnifariam Non pauces uero est buillemodirepie. Verunta in prorcione wit uicissim malicia cria apietur in texta. Actus

quog box brutales deteltas ethicus meturdais incitat principalioribus infiguitos colurta las pollidere no breui. Quida nace no folaceros uer & aia natura fere funt feru. Fortuni doni taliu similit ipeditiua ingenuitate fore divitias potentias achisoppolita.omnino a fortunion & infortuniu.rectboricou testatur secudo.in qua uim geneleos lydeream e Te puto non imerito includendam. Nonullin. Lita privant achea titudine bona falliti extimata fortuna uelat & praua. Na & li ea felicitati ministret prolidiu quo quato gli ut ubi & qui expedit modificare. Adopras itaq actibus uirtuolis euiter magiles! ac magis in poltera uita ac felicitate potiri ppe tuis.no utics tantu exemplo : uer & ope ceteris asprantibus in boc ita prodesse. cum scictiam uiuificans nequa mortis uinculis astringat. Libra egde contexere de reui ex pleumatibus una cu lociorum intelle du ingentiu cariffunis publice lustr s juctigans iam binis. Quo nepe phoy ac medicor discidie in medicina sopiani apparentes precipue dicenti cuicua preferens veritate continue. Qua ppter iptu Cociliatore malui appellare I lplua diutius latere putabă ni preces queritatiu crebras oporteret exaudire condignas ac cases no formidarem emergentes inconsulte A Hac quide fie suscitantem prespe in primitius fore cientiis phia quoque medi cina pretalia sufficienter instructu. Que in tres sepabo pres trinitaris in deor etià ueneratioss' prelatione. Finist nice sux philosophi o nnia in prima & mima trinitated In quasi uti a pria quelita statuent coia & uelut forinseca . modi reich utriula ptis medicie: theorice uidelicet & practice. His & n. cognicis facilius & expedi tius uniulcuiulo, animus iplam racione ac uia artis considerare poterit ueteris retborice phel mio D Secuda uero theorice cotiebit dubitata. In tertia quide que practice subdentur finalia. bis etia appendicia occurrentia que Partes aute parias lequestrabo-cum plerag unu queli toru no pay diftet a reliquo. Quas equide ula in rocius uolumis termina iplius breustatis alle gationi: gra continuas. na tural is numeri ordine numerabo Uplas deniq inventionis facilitate Algorismi depingendo tiguri & Eodem quoq modo fermones ex fapientibus adductos, quos etia ceu sacent conabor trascribere, ac rite buc ex fonte deriuare breu ioribus litteris idicabo. Inunaquace similit drient semp quor igret pret utriula pris arguea. Quot aliquoduelut infine abit lebiduitione recipiet alique Hecaut für terminorum dubitati primitus expositio. O Secudo quidem quod de iplo fuerit ab alis presentitu. Terno ueritatis cu eius motiuis oftenlio L'Ac tande grtu ar umento; tolucio.





Ob einem mañ sep zú nemen ein celich weib ob nit.

Oceates philosophus ein nateurlich megster zu athenastær da ist gewest zu een zegten asweri es kungs ward vo einem Jungling gefragt ob er ein wegb nemen solt oder nit Antwurt eer megster voo sprach zu im/welchs

outust vas wirt vich reuwen wan nympst ou ein werb so bistu allegt in sorgen vnd angsten in stete kneg/mit de with mit d schwiger, mit iren freunde mit auffhebung we keptatgüte in veroächtligkept mit andern mennern vnd in vngewißbeit ver kind Blabku aler on weib fo wirt behumern vn remige allegn on weiblich lieb vno troft zu leben zer kinder becoubt zu sein vntergang wins geschlichts vn eins fremden ungewissen erbens zu warten/Also hat so: ceates bem jungling in zwepen scharpffen dinge ein wend zu nemen ober nit kepn ftolich begirlich ant: wurt lassen witerfaren Dise fürgelegte frag ob epn werd zu nemen seg over nit auf tzu furen Dab ich fur genomen in drep tepl dises buchlin zu seezen im ersten teil will ich geben zu wersten was vongemachs was beforgnus/was irrung /mu vno arbept/vno was widerwertikeit ond da ber was lust ond fro: den und was gutes sich in zem eelichen stande und wesen mugen begeben va ourch en man nie vnbil: lich in zwepfel gefürt mag werden ob ein werb tzu nemê sep over nit Im ancem teil will ich antwurte auff die frag vnd beschlieffen Das einem man sep an wegb zû nemen vn da beg etlich hupsch historie ergelen im dutten und letschte tepl will ich ein froliche bochzeit mit einem kosperlichen mal vn wirt schafft machen als dan gewöhrt ist so ein man ein wegb genome hat vond mit etliche hupsche lere von

1473

Mdanckberkeit (als die alten wösen schribe) ist für andere laster zeschelten, Do aber ich Daine ricus Dtainbowel von wol doctor in den erce

npen / fo vil gutheit er gunft vnd nug/ peczzwep onzweinczig iar bon den für hehrigen ersamen on wosen burgermei stern frat ond ganger gemaind der stat Vimminen liebe herren enpfangen ha beldzich billich mpne vbnige zpt zu ierem dienst foch erbietelhanich bedacht/wie ich enpfangner gutheit/danckbar gesen: ben werde besonder pn disen schweren löffen / diser erschrockenlicher franckheit der Pestilencz wann man den frund in nötten beweret. vn vermeine danckber: feitze bewpsenswann ich pnen ze er vnd nuchin gemein worre on vistome la ffe das buchlin der ordnungfoß den bewer: testen alte meistern von mir gesamelt vn off das fargest geseget (wan lange ma: teri brechte de leser verdriessen) wie ste

Ilcipit liber De consolatione medi cinar simplició solutinar Johanis beben 1) eine.

Mnomine Dei mificordis cui nutu fmo recipit gradas 7 Doc trinapfectione/principina ucz box Johanis filiy 10 cfue filiy Damech filij Delp filij Abdela zegis Wamasci.nerbnz cecidit inter inquier esseire quid est quonias rememorari sunt q ve rectificatione medicinant sim plició solutian multi sapictes scripserot i vispsione tamen nec giquas con plena traditione ex bac intentione edidit sed pervincila capia ve diucilis iememorani sont displam voctrina banc vimittetes quidammero ex oillectifiumis nris quis ex cantate tenembranof deprecan funt ut opus anus ex bacotipetione collectú in unaspeeptou aggregatoestransferam? quor inflas exaudictes pieces boc opur agredimuz ens anxilio et bomeate vei q fit benedietus Sac eigo pie veus pcep ton bon agregators feitem detelan 218 laigitaris tue ola felicitans. [1] Dona mus aut opus nostru sectoes onas In pri ma scierias unincisalem de rectificaçióe cedician co odictonibus et mois luis. Infecuda priculazes finones i una quaga medician de elle et polle et rectificatóe scribamus et i boc teminabimus.

W Wishingto capitulos pmilibri Muatuoz intent um agregabimus sermonesi boc pino nostro libro. Prima intentio poit odictoesi ellectoe exposse medician solutions facietius. U Secuda ponit odictões i emendatone malitian in ipis.

Victra ponit odictões i emendatione

malitian redundantiu ab in boza folutionis.

U Quarta ponit códictóes i emendatic nocumtor ocrelictor postpurgatões.

Rima intentio duo capila otinet. Mapin pinum e ve ellectone me dicinazus que fit p comprehensione in dicion ean secudus elle pprium.

A Caplin secudum est or electione medi cian que fit p comprehenitone indicion can fin polleipan.

Scunda intentio continct ouas) formmas.

To Druma summa é de recrificatione medi cinamicum societate alterius medicine

et confiner 4° capla.

Capim pmus e de rectificatione medi cuix cu co quod oppoit cis pperare fua. Caplin secudos e de rectificatione ears ca co qued opponit cis coplecione sua. A Caplin testin est de rectificatione care ches quod opponit eis effectusus.

A Caplin quartu eve postioneres fibi

invicem affociandass.

4 Secuda summa è de rectificatone me dician cu bonitate que acquirit partes et ormet 4 capia.

U Caplin pinum at oc modis coctionis

medicinaz

U Caplin secudus é de modis la varionis medicinant.

Capim terrios est de modis infusionis medicinant.

O Caplin quatti é de mois triturationis medicinarus.

Estia intentio est ve emendatone nocumentos in boza purgatois T cotinet tria capla.

Capim pinum si medicia monet et no

enacuet .

Capim secodum si medicia indebite et

INCIPIT LIBER.CI
BALIS ET MEDICI
NALIS PANDECTA
RVM MATHELSIL
VATICI MEDICI.DE
SALERNO ET GLO
RIOSISSIMO.ROBER
TO REGI.SICILIAE
INSCRIPTUS

WIA OB
nominu cotro
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tremefcat mel
medici ab con
errorejtam co
fciencia ppria

periculo & merito: cu fint medicinasz fimpliciu aboszą multa peregrina vocabula: quose quedam a greca queda vero ab arabica lingua detractaulating tamen varietare yebo matum dubia demonstrant. C Hanc ergo vobisdomino Roberto illustris fimo& ferenthmolberulalem &Si alie Regijquia inter cunctos mundi principes medicinana dogmate pful getis:medicinale pandectam pervos corrigenda ex multis collecta agredi or:per alphabetu trium vel quatuor litterazi multotiens ordinata (Sine qua ficut cecus natus de coloribus ar guit: sic pdictory nominu possit quis ratione pringere:nibilintelligens va rietatis immo nibil veritatis. Quid dabit languenti & ab iplo vita speran ti quod nefriet & Qina cur pro falu tari mortiferum adhibebit putat ig norantiam excufationis refugium.

Nesco quippe cuius maior lit cog mitio necessaria q quod humanis psit uel obsit corporibus in opere medici ne. Hoc qua simplicabus medicinis & cibis habet originem: Ex his velu ti a primis inchoat elementis funda mina. Hec sciri oportet per appria nomina: sine qbus quicq vix rite dig noscitur nec erit alicui auide manife stum. ARON-greceara bice fincătica: latine vero barba aaron : vel yaruf vel ferpen tina minor vel luf

minor (Aaronber pabens folia dragontee similia sed minora & plana & no varia habes virgam duay palmarů & coloré pur pureu cuius semen coloris est crocei & habet radice albam habentez bulbi rotunditaté similem dragontee que cruda & cocta manducara potestiga non est valde amara Folia eius com posita in sale manducant. (Est calide & ficce coplexionis in primo gradu. babet virtuté dissoluédi laxandi & ex renuandi. GALIENVS.ho.no de cibis circa finé caº de Aaron. est q de radix huiuf plate co fimilif cemesta enquerape. & fubdit Er oportet g dem priore ipfius effundere aquas fe cundu elixacione in altera calidamin cromittere vt in caulibus & lenticula dictumest. Et idem lie vie de simple abus farmacus cao aaron. (Aaron fiue serpentaria minor bec eciain ex terrestri processit substantia calida. Etideo abstersiue virtutisest non tamen violenter sicut dragontea sed in calefaciedo & ficcado primi gradus fecundu vtrug fed valiores für radi cesiphus. PAVLVS, caº aaron est calide & sicce coplexionis in prio gradu POSSE . EIVS . [Ad menitrua puocanda fucus erus p pel fariu iniciatur. cotra inflactiones au riu tuborofitates aaron cum ipía ber ba buliant in vino & oleo comuni ad dito cimino Fiat inde emplastru con tra emorroydas vel ficus herba ipía & taxus barbascus decoquant in vino vel aqua & fiat super eis encatisma, contra frigida apata berba ipa cutu borolitatibus cu allungia veteri tera tur & in testa calida ponat & suppo natur contra scrophulas nouellas ber ba ipía & íquilla cum affungia veteri wrima sup ponatur. Ad faciem de surandam & cutim subtiliandam ex HBER PANDECTARV M.ME DICINAE. OMNIA. MEDICI-NE SIMPLICIA. CONTINENS QVEM. EX. OMNIBVS. ANTI-QVORV M.LIBRIS. ACGRE-GAVIT. EXIMIVS. ARTIV M. ET. MEDICINAE. DOCTOR. MATTHEVS. SILVATICVS. AD. SERENISSIMV M.SICILIE. REGEM. ROBERTV M.



Ashiam Asgi Askade Asmkarok Asmfangilem Astim,

J. caltorcum a.ebux a.bakade a.cmamum a.farcocolla a. nux mufcata

(PCAPITYLVM. I. Aron grace: arabice Siricatica Latine nero Barba. Aaron; uel lazus; uel Ser pentaria minor : uel luf minor . A aron herba est habés folia diagontes: fimilia fed minora & plana; non uaria chabens uirgam duarum palmarum: & coiorem purpuren Cuius temen coloris è crocer: & habet radicem albam: habetem bulbi rotundicacem:fimilem dragontemqua cruda & cocta manducari potest: quia non est ualde amara: folia eius polica in fale manducantur. Est calida & sicca complexionis in primo gradu. Virturis diffoinedi:lexandi:& extenuandi. Galie9 libro secundo: de cibis carca finem:cap. de Aston. Est adem sadix huius planta comulis coesta el qua rapa. Er subdit.

& oportet quidem priorem iphus effe. dere aquim fecundum elixatione deide in alteram calidam intromittere : ut in caulibus & léticula dictum est. Lt idem libro fexto De limplicibus pharmaciis. Capitulo Aaron, Aaron fine Serpentaria minorchae emm exterrefiti processiciubitătia calida. Et ideoabsteriux urtutis eft : non timen molenter ficut dragontea: sed in calefaciedo & siccado primi gradus lecundum utrumque: Sed utiliores funt radices ipfius. Paulus cap. (Aaron. Aaron est calide & sicce complexionis în primo gradu . POSSE ad mescrua puocada: luccus eius p pellar. ū initiatur. Cotra inflationes aurium tuborolitates Aaron cu ipla herba bulliat in uino & oleo comuni addito cimino: frat inde emplastie. Contra emoroydes uel ficus herba ipla & taplus barballus decoquantur in umo uel aquat& frat lup eis encatifma. Cotra frigida aparaberba ipla cum tuberofitatib feum axungia ue teri teratur & in tella calida ponatur: & supponatur. Contra serviu as novellas berbaipli & fquilla cum axengia urfina ucteri supponatur. Ad faciem deputicia & cutins subtiliadamex tuberolicatibus fuis deliccatis frat pulsus inbultimus:8 conficiatur cum aqua ro . & ponatur ad solem donec aqua ex toto consumatur: & ita fiat terruel quater: uel amplius: & ex puluere solo:uel confecto cu aqua ro. illiniatur facies: & hac uocatur gerla:uel cerusa serpentaria minoris. Et similiter pocest sieri de maiori. Dyascorides cap. Aaron Virtus e in semine:radice: & folus.fimilis dragontex: qua mixta fimo bubalino: & carhaplatmatibus adhibita: podagricis medetur: radix eius extenuat pingues humores no mediocriter. V nde ad expelledum toracishumore utililima est: tota herba extenuatoriam habet uit tutern: sed non fortem sicut dragontea: Isc tamen calefacit . Radix eius collecta repoitur ficut dragontea & ciclamis. Gal. secundo de cibis. Est.n.ipsius nutrimetu bonum: si aliquis ex pectore & pulmone aliquid expellere neller in iplis collectors



As nach geschriben buch von der beind beit a reinst gemacht Donor bereineb durch beit und sing der durchleidengen bodigebornen furstim from the reinben bodigelopten fingen hersog Albrech betroog fin ben und graff für vobrugt. Das 42 geschehen am Frivair nach grepnoms morera bruging storiosis 1228

hem Co wife das du wrest finden und undericht werden Gwaierlan bend von mannen und von weiben von erst so hab slass auff die getechter hamid da umdestu die englischaft der manner dar nach hab artit auff die gelmeter hamid Ge sichsten der Fauren gemeet nach aller erdmig auch sol der das lesen mehter warne du mette ache hauff die lim der selben band





THEODORI: GRAECI: THESSALONICEN SIS: PRAEFATIO: IN LIBROS: DEANIMA LIBVS: ARISTO TELIS: PHILOSOPHI: AD XYSTVM: QVARTVM: MAXIMVM.

lin

Ycurgum lacedemonium qui leges ciuibus suis constituit: Reprebendunt no nulli Pon tisex summe Xyste quarce: quita tulerit leges ut belli potius quarces rationem babuisse ui deretur. Numam uero pompilium regem Romanu laudat majorem in modum: a pacis adeo studiosus suerit: ut nulla caula moueri ad bellum pateretur : quorum sententiam et si alias probocut debeo nibil enim pace commodius: nibil fam ctius) I amen cum uita bominum ita ferat: ut bella uitari in terdum nequeant. Sic censeo profiniendum consulendumos ut & hellu interdum fit fuscipiendum : sires urget: & pax ser uanda sit semper: si sieri potest: nec belli rato unqua proban da sit niss ut demun rebus compositis quieto tranquillogs animo uiuzmus. Non enim ad pugnam & bomicidia:no ad discordial et bella nati sumus: sed ad cocordiam & bumani tatem: Itaque principis isticutum atque officium id esle reor ut pace fumma opera petat: servet: & colat. Quod cum Ro manos pontifices fere omnes fecisse quo ad potuerint:intel ligam: laudo illorum animum: Q nequeab istituto nature bone recessement: & preceptum autoris diuini seruarint: quod sepissime pacem conciliat: & commendat. Sed usum no nul lorum autim reprebendere. Pace enim qua uti debuerant ad litterarum et artium bonarum studia:et uirtutum officia:illi gdem ad uoluptares parum bonestas abusi sunt, quod cum omni hominum ordini sit turpe: tum potificis persone tur pissimu est. fuerunt tamen & qui recte pace uterentur: & pon tificatiim magna cum laude gererent: quibus te fimile uideo plane successisse, prestas enim doctrina & moribus: quo sit ut nomen tuum immortalitati mandandum censeas studio potius litterarum que nuquam peuntiquel edificiorum que

cu oleis frigidis & oleo rob. uel niel. & similibus. Notandu o in tali casu co ue. it slobothomia. Et si dolor suerit in pedibus siat slobothomia de manibus & ecouerio. Et si. Ponit curam qui sit ex siccatio e dicens o si mebru non suerit rubeu uel caliduised cotidie obsuscatur & exiccatur debet distillari aqualida ab alto. Ratio quia hucctat. dein de ungere ex oleo & cera dissoluta. Pater zi. ALMANSOR.

Quedfi locus grossior uideatur & tactu etiam frigidior fentiat frequeter erit iricadus. & aqua calida in qua lanfucus & camomilla & fficados arabic? cocra fuerintab alto ut diximus lupip fu ern diftilada. & ex cleo keyri cinio mugendus. Regime que qu fubiliando entilpie cero utator exertitio & i bal. neu Lauer. Staut ifta no luffecerit uen ter ex his foluat q huidiraces educut. hiembru preterea li taftufentif frigidu tricetur prius & deinde inungat ex oleo costino & labacio & oleo de been repidis & his timilibus. Quod fi ifta no fuilecerit ex ungueris que in.c. de para 1.11 nominaumus inungendus erit do-SYLLANVS. nec lanetur.

Ponit curam quado dolor fit a mate ria irigida: & dinicitur in tres. Primo ponit cura p queda localia. Secudo per edacuació em. I ersio iterato p localia. Secudo ibi. Si aut. I ertia ibi. Mebrus. Prima in duas. Primo poit cura p duo localia. Secudo p dieta s. Secuda ibi. Ra g.me. De prima dicir o filocus apparet grofilor & ad tactutrigidus ent le petricadus intifatrarificatio porem. d'imae debet fieri embrocatio ex aqua d'acoctionis camomille fafuei & fiteados arabie. Ratio quia reloiuit materiam frigidam. ecudo dicit o debet inungi

oleo de kepri citripo. Adidem ex oleo costino uel de lilio & similib? Ratio patet. De secuda dicit que regimen & dieta debet subtiliari que ad quatita tem. Ratio patet: ut calor naturalis red datur potencior ad resoluedu. Secudo dicit que debet un multo exerticio. Rato quia calesacit & resoluet. Terrio dicit que debet sudare in balneo. Ratio patet.

Si aut. Ponit curam penacuatioe; dicens of fifta modo dicta no fufficiat debet heri euacuatio eu medicinis euacuatibus materiam flaticam ner big. cup pillis de hermodactiiis uel fetidis uclinedicamie de turbith. Membru ucro. I onit iterato curam plocalia dicens of fi mebru fenitur frigidu debet fricari deinde inungi ex oico costi no & ambacino & de been & similabo Secudo dicit of fi no subicite debet iun gi cum ungueris de quibus dictu est in cide paramit donec requatur fanitas. Icatio qua tunt formores uirtuits.

DEU GRATIAS AMEN.

Sylani papientis in Almaforis nonu collectiones. Coradinus Borgomentis vinue, fi parauini gymnatiti phyticoru ac medicorum princeps non ignobilis comuni omniu; unlitate deo ipirante itudiote cum maxima eius industria emendauit.

B. .V. .C. .P. .F. [.F.

M.CCCC.LXXVI. DIE VIII MENSIS IV NII FINEM HA BVII. tiam vt in bocopere ac negotio constas sitis et celans ne alicui puero 2 taz etate a moribus de nudatio ad presentiam veiat vobis plura de bis Toe aliis permittens te pore succedete put me chodus insudauerit do mino concedente

Dividitur iste liber prima divisiõe in quatuor tractat? a primo determiat de for, matione embrionis 2 de in/ t luentus planetarum. In les cundo pertractat partuipli9 fetus et cum bec quedamac cidentia fiue pprietates lpe ciales circa fetus exitum pro uenientes. In tertic often, dit ligna conceptionis et im pedimenta eiulde et cuz boc signa uirginitatis castitatis 2 corruptionis. In quarto et ultimo tractatu declarat na tura spermatis quid sit sper ma. Secunda ibi nunc autez L'ertia ibi. finito uero fmo ne. Duarta ibi anteq uero fi nem. Arim9 titulus itez diuiditur in quing capitula. n primo ponit partem pro bemialem. In secundo post quedam preambula ad inten tum ualentia. In tertio per tractat generationem embri onis in matrice. In quarto formationem eius oftedit in

utero materno. In quito de clarat quedam omissa ut ma, gis lucide possit ostëdere q in matrice mulierum plures fetus possunt generari. Se cuda ibi ficut scribitur. Ler, tia ibi posta autem. Muarta ibi iltis uilis. Duinta ibi elt autem 2C. Azimum etia capitulum dividitur in quig partes. In prima dirigit falu tatione. Secudo narratioez petitionis eius. Tertio ofte dit quam petitionem uoluit adimplere. Quarto ostedit q iplam potuillet merito ne galle . Quinto dirigit petiv tionem. partes patebut 2 le gantur fimul propter breuis tatez unde sententia sua est ista q ipse intendit exq ipse fuerat rogatus ut coponeret unum tractatum de secretis mulierum iple Albertus res scribit sociosuo unam missu lam que missula bic in princi pio ponitur anteq uerus tex tus inchoet. Et breuiter ista elt sententia q ipse mandat locio suo amicabile 3 salutatio onem 2 continua incremeta bui9 presend uite docet esse et ibi. Lum uestra 2c. uoluit fic dicere. Exqo uestra vene rabilis societas supplicauit op uobis aliqua scriberem de se cretis mnlierum. tuc uila pe tioe uestra nulla tarditas me detinuit . nam copolni de h

Der tractat Arnoldi & Noua villa/Am für püntlicher artz des küng võ franckreich ron bewarug vn beraitug der weim An den omel ten küng gagen volget hernäch.



En kulz des ertrichs/voz den füellen/8 hailigen vnd allzevt lighaften küngklischen maieltat/hab ich eüwer. diemütisger knecht/mit begird meins hertzen begeret. vnd oft von de geber aller ding gnäd gebete/dzaulz meiner schwachn dienstberkait etwas lobwirdiger kunst

zu euwern senstmütigen kuncklichen orn kome mocht Erhozet ist mem gepett / Darumb so yetzo die zest m der die wein. zu artzney dienende berait werden sullent engegen. ond aber der weiß wem onder andern/meschlichem leite mit hellig mer ges schichet. der eintruckug aller tampf amer geden sachh mer ens pfenlich - vn die tugeden der eingelegbten ding aussterlich ist In dem dzer es durch alle glider mit wollust vn begreiffung 8 natur laitet/So werdent seine tugeden ond lobe von den geub ten philosophen und artzten mit wemgauszgebraitet/wan der roem hat in Im geose aigenschaft - näch ordnug der menschlichn natur. danes lagt Luffus freilich von Im sprechete. Der wein sercket mit allam die natürlich hitze/suder er machet ouch laus ter ondklar dy trub geplut. ond den zugang des gantzen leibs Er krefftiget ouch die gelider. vn sein guthait wirt mit allam in dem leibe/suder ouch in der sele geoffenbaret / wan er machet die sele frolich. vn der traurikait ogessen. sy zu subtile. vn ouch dapfern dingen zu erfarn ferckende. Er gibt ir ouch kackhait miltikait ond beraitet gute schicklichhait In den werckzeugen der gaist daz die sele mit Inen wircket/ So der wein genossen wirt nach dem als lich gezimpt/so ist er allem alter. yeder zent ond allen landen gepürlich! Er gezimpt den alten dishalb. 63 er treckne engegen kompt / ten Jungen ist er am spegle Theipic liber Aberti magni enimalium pelmus g est ve comuni vinerstrate afalium Tractatus primus ve coi vinerstrate in me bris a uta. a est vigrestivo velaras modus at ordinem voetting.

Eientie or enima inbus im cam qua in pricipio finitimus vicinti politici politici

ec que legmar tam comixione of coplexio ne & etis copolitione coltent, comircione.... tementop in materia copieroes au tem suftiner bumop rem in gener etione & c tiam in nutrimero, emembrop babent regim fue vice prinentem, ppeer op eria vitima pres narus de aialibus esse cogruit coposiciosa co fiderant post simplicia z minus conosira co o minus copolita funt in minus copolitis if ent sepe oftedimus. Est enis elemero p mixto in coplexione bumon a bumon coplexio in quolibet membron copoliton q ad officia z ectu vite pfectu ch.cu igit ve anima iag victa fint multa em ppzietare istus pore iusticien tia 2 de pre qualiber aie fed 2 de generatios anime a natura a actu cius pprio a ftatu et uita que copetit alicutanime em ferpam. em quod no est cum corpe psiderata « omis sor mario corpor afatop fit ab anima.relingtur hic effe dicendi tin de corpe e cum corpie co fideratio fit duplez. Em totil videlicet e fcom mêbra que totu copotitu conflituue. T nos no cognoscamns toru nisi quando cognoscimus ex gous a qualiber a que of ficur fepe vizine membrie animalii scientie que est ve toro fimul afalis corpe.fcientia auté de membris animatin vinideus em suplice confideracio. nem ipop.optet eniz in bis pilderare primu vinersitares ipop in compone e ope e genes tione. z cas omnii postee reddere naturales T pprias. Eangemus igit in primis. L. libris membzon animaliu vincrfitates t copofitio nes a anathomias a actus a generationes a postca in.ix.sequeribus omniti oabimus ueaf z phicas cas.opter ergo primii maxime mem bra pfectiffima veterminare aialis: q bomo est fm viuisione membroz suoz que anathe mia a grecis vicit t fm fignificatioes phylo nomie z fm figuras suoz membzoz z beince cosiderare ppariones aliozu animaliu ad me bea fm couenientia v veiam e qe omnia mebra etbogenta a fimilibus babent oztum mebris.optet iten coliderare ortu colequenter v pzincipiù similiù membzop in sanguine ba bentibul oibus que pfectioza funt bis que fe guinem no babent z tune veinde coparar ad

bec em conuenientia ? valam ca que fangui nem no babent a tune fufficierer erit tradita oilpo membro animalia sm magis coia genera iplop que chi prima posiciente de alais um medrio p qua feiunt opletione a coporo z actus métizor animaliú alfqseofideratioe caufe.ve aliquo ipfozu. buius auté scietie sa pars limplex etia veterminas qu vegenerati one est animalia fer libres corinens in gbue pererminatio est generationis aialiu em fua contima genera. que emis generatio ex sius coitu in quo semine est pmixtio peedit. 2 03 in talibus fieri impgnatoes em tempa 2 cuz fus aftroru. io optet post generatione in cos oc ouoză z coituă z impgnationă vinerfitate facere fermone. Zerus aute generatorn; om mentioes locozu e matatioes. em viuertire tes cibozu t pfectus t infirmitates in corpi bus que accidur ex viuersitere ciboru ut ma fienu ul generationu omniu animaliu 03 ing rere post antedicte. z beinde opter quere binerfitates animalio fm pugnes z amicicias. t inimicicias nales afin ad innicem t folertias T finiticias fine fronditates ipfozum. et tunc bemű ingzer modű z pzincipiű genere. tions aielis pfectiffimi qu'eft bemo z confequent tangere impedimétagenerois eius. ut ad copatione iplius cmnin animalin genero nes veterminent. T tunc tota eft veterminata vinersitas animalin penes mebra z generate ones z actus animalin abscp cae cossideratio ne qo fir in vece libris primis buius scietie. Secunda aute parté scientie meb2020 afalio coplebimus in.iz.libris.ite o smittemus in pli que cause e quomo assignande, sicut oim viuersitatu inductaru de mebzis animaliu. et beinde tangemus cam emniu mébrozum cofé miliu z vissimiliu z coolexionio cozu. z veind tagemus causas phicas interioru medzozu z natura ipozum. T colequeter bis naturas et causas octerminabimus exterioru mébroruz om vinersitates coes genezu ipsom ? sica me bais traiibimus ad affignandas cas genera. rionu aialium z spermaru in comuni. z buic conecremus inglitione de uirturibus facienti bus c formatibus aial ram fm aiam & scom corpus. 2 q ouatia generatione bater equo. cam.ideo cosequent bis tagemus cas ouanti um z ouozā ém omés fuas vinerfitates quas babent e tunc adingemus cas generatoru in grentes primo cas generonis pfectozu aiali um em viverlitaté fexus z multitudies z pau citate filioru. 7 tande caufas accidentiu and tozum affignabimus om viveristate vocis et colozum z buinfmoi naturalius accidentins confequeter aute bis subinferemus ingsitios De toto simul afalis corpõe ram em genus B em ipecies afalius nobis notorum. Er em ge nus quide cam affignabimus prio complexi onantium ? complexiois aialium ? ve că pfe crionis 7 impfectionis eozū m opera anime que em potetias uite ont vetermiazi. Scom

ocedédo iotum ad quod argumentii deducit. (. o nul la passio est ro quidditativa. Silr dicis ad im peeden do q patito non est rato formalia.i.quiadicariue. 95 o na ratio formalis subiccina subicci ut gratia exepli Indiccii feic naturalis eff inclusa in qualiber p le pfide rato in icia naturali. qui ipla ut lup tangit hi ro phide randi ota, ergo nibil poterit in feia naturali quiddita tine cognosci es non cognita sed possunt res nales qu ditatine cognolei non cognito motu qu'ab omni motu abfirabant additative afiderate non ergo cris motos nel mobilitatio ro formalio fabiectina boc eff ultimus poste eop qui ille opinione destrucre conant . Rindeo aliquid includi in aliquo duplir pringit formalites, le a fundamentalr. a tune dico q in qualiber re materia li quidditatic ofiderata in icia naturali ad qua spectat quidditates rep naturalia in oticulari pfiderare st p? ex pmento l' pmi phicop, includif motus fundament liter 13 non formaliter, nec ett necesse sonem formales fubiectiva in quolibet formaliter includi, unde dicitur pninerfalie re ofideradi quab oibus illius feie feibili bus faites fundamétaitter incluie. 7 boc est qu' voluit Alexa opmentator in textu opmentie fur adductie q naturalie diffinit p materia lenfibile.i.p illud qo babs Dabitudine so morii.omnc.n.taic eft fundameraliter mobile 76. Rones Egido pera fanció I boma facile foluntur. Le prima dient qu non sufficit us feiz aliqua alter jubalternet quadeas oditáem accidentale. Is ut scriue requirif qu'medin sub medio mineat un vult at bertue mage? peno merba, no gipnopia inbalterna! phentur in kia inbalternante conflat aut q principia phic fent p ic note or morti elle a pluralitate entit. z ideo a milio peari possant.ideo tres ium babis? pr. mi non subalternati. mathematic" methaphisic? a di uinue.vo metba. z er boc folnif co zeroa fcotiganting dicendo o mobilitas non demoffrat de corpe qui fit p fe nota de co. E: ad argument cop qui arguit, ome be bene acidico qualis ro non eft demostratio ien qua argumétatio ex necessarija pecdens non m ex notori bus fcd aut ex ignotazib9 aut eque notis.nale.n.fi foz maliter ofideret includi: motu. Ad alia rones Egido rndet negando mam a qui dicit ed cande (ciam re.di co of fift pe prime ente que non obit ene ad accorni natti genus leibile cune lotte de flo deba phoerare mi thapbificue.icd fi fa pa entis obens ipm ens ac deter minatii genus ferbile a bas mode aoftractois orfficen ab alige, the not 03 to pricipated methaphifica ne in est in pychto.na mobile obit iom ens ad gen'deteria tū. Lad naturale z by mode abfiractionis diffincti ab abstractos mathematice a methaphisca to non os ici estila naturate effe preni mezbaphince. . Ad ronem icoti phanté quangeti fut naturaliter mobiles . Ande zur negando minore qualific fina receptiui alicure ubi. na ibi fit tuoc omo timplices no polite ex actu et pe réria.nec ex elle a dienna.nem in cis por aligo accins recipi. for eni penitres ao omi oponicine relegati ut cla re ab auterioi rig. methaphilice in plibne pmene aptil fime colligif it fim hade a seriente fiz miter dicenda un igeri theologi lebe iniap declara. Et fie eti amilio dei aulo sources argins more country curic eleftis triumpoetis Laplets el tila ad xi, februari, III. Ele exix p nie Alebolecta aemia etcasinu in florenellimo gir rafio Parauino ordinarie utilem legentem.

Ancipit regifty cartay textus arifto : cu expoe egidi

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autem uiderur	tangibilis
circs	₹bb
omne	aer.lcoo
materia	fciendum
de de	neap medium
philotophus	malem fed
magnitudine	(00
ab uno	materiam
19	dicere aliquid
quod ícém	duo facit
caufarum	faum curfum

Ancipit registrum cartap questionum marsilis.

(3	CA
Фасаг	circa fecundum
gerhiones	deficeat
fimpliciter	et puncipalius
fecanda	frigidirari
6	7B
pumo	oppohre
unberea	non tamen
alterum	quod reftabat
miliatio	Œ
60	o babeat
ubienim	ignem
termini	pzimum
autem intelligo	g fit
a	B
actue poteff	correlarium
per longiozes	le in generatione
iliarum dubita.	pumarum
bumiditas	maiozem
ce	Æ
folcipiunt	runc fu pzima
manent	modo tempus
et et consequenti.	ucl tota
	per naturam



Expositio noni libri Almansoria edita a clarissimo obysteo Roanne arculano ciue utronensi.

* Apolitarus nomia Almanioris
reactie fuperfluis in librop prin
cipie inquiri folitis: duo tam no
flro propolito opportua paucis
expediam a Porimi quidé crit
de Liudibus er celebritate Rafis
ann bune libre edult auem Reca

Almanferi dedicanet. Dand enun dignit cenfueri co rum qui bunianti genus fbi obnozius perpetuog de umera igenabus merins eternific iecere beneficijs no mina in obleuro iacere finere. Ex quibul permazime Rahm fuffe arbitror 4 Meminem ei pace alioruz dixeri fine grecos aut Arabes fine Laideos aut La unos mente revoluo fuifie existimo qui tanta medici ne adrecerit mibine studis assiduis laboribus tantu adoleucriceliuc rep copiam tottulep negotä medicia lis in uno uolumine redaett imensitate considero qua he elt liber quem continens appellauit: fuce breuitaté reng medicinale exiguo perstructu uolumine suma cu clegantia er uerbop uenustate qualis é bic liber no mine Regis Almanforif nuncupatus qué optimum approbatifiming feiencips referta cernimus f Qua re nos fibi totuge genus bumanu plurimu deber pro fitcorno unufquita pro utili da i furlandes fuito uo luminis celebritaté que ingla peripatetico; principé ad sui ét desuncti gloriam ae selicitatez aliquid momti allatura sat; qu'id i ethicis multo plus reserva q'i tra gediis feelera patrata uariari:ut quafi iaz patrentur. Secundum eft'de fubiceto buius libri ciufes imé fa militare. Zonus ei buins libri fubicció est corpus bumanuz arte finabile: qo totius medicine effe subic ctuz perbibetur. Duius uero noni subicetà è corpus bumanu arte fanabile secundu pastioes particulares singulis mébris appropriatas. Ex quo b' libri imésa ta liquet utilitas qui per cu oium egritudinus a capite uf3 ad pedes nobis nontia falufcp afferatural Quis est ergo pro huius libri fcia capesceda labores meni ri debeat quis non ola patientiffime feret in comoda?

Oum decuf opes gloria ceterage exteriora ornamen ta fine quibus non contingit effe felicem per cum no bis polliceri valeumus. [Si eiz pro qoibus Jacobi aut Agonis fenensis tantum oci téporifig terrimus fuma cu aiaduertentia animiq applicatoc quar noti tiam par decoris aut iucri nobis allatura speramus, Quanto magis pro buius libri fcia capefcenda inui gilare debemus er quo tantor copiam bonor affecu turos nos speramus. Eredite mibi: experto credite quisquis bonores opes gloriam apud bominis graz consequi desiderat buic libro intendat, sacile ei breui temporis decurfu bec oia affequentur. Sed de bis fa tis nuc agamus quod inftat.

Commatio buins libri ad precedêtes libros Rasis,
Ontomatur bie nonus ad precedêtes i bue
modu. Posto Rasi in primo libro determi
mauit de inuamentis mébros et anatomis
corporis bumani. Et in secundo de notificatõe cople
zionum et bumos et physionomia. (In tertio de uir
tutibus medicinas et cibosas In quarto de conserva
tõe santatis. (In quinto de decoraçõe). In secto
de regimum iter agentium. (In septimo de aggrega
tõibus et sümis artis chrurgicas In octavo de uni
copaz sanatõe. Placuti sõis boc nono detormina
re de egritudinibus particularibus singulis membris

appropriatis a capite usquad pedes. A Lande in L. determinaturus de sebribus crisi et diebus creticis. ex quibul oibus tota medicana itegras al Egritudies at de quibus bu agis duobus modis dir puculares. Prio pacularitate piccatóis ad dráz egritudinis de abus agis Auic.; prio cañ, que dicir unuersales un urestalitate predicatóis el Secudo mó dicuntur particulares quingulis mébris appropriate ad dráz sebrium apostemata et ceterarus egritudium de quibus Auic. agit in eo que nullo membro approprientur. Ille enim dicuntur coes coitate indifferentic.

Juiditur at more quonda bic liber in quin q5 partes (In prima agit de egritudinibus mébron atalia (In fecunda agit de mébro rum spitalia (In tectude egritudinibus membron naturalium (In quarta de egritudinibus mébron generatius; In quinta de egritudinibus mébron externop:partes facile patere possume (In quanque co formus loquedo ment Rasa bie liber dividendus est un nonagitaduas partes: seut sunt nonagitaduas partes feut sunt nonagitaduas partes funt sunt con capitula dum spe ur patet ex ordine sun un qua diviser prese tem sibrum in sen 13 in tractatus.

Atentio mea i expone presentalibri é prio copendiose ponere anatomia mébri de cuius dispoibus agendi est est Edunde circa unun quodaz capitului inuestigare. Prio quid nois a quid rei dispois de qua agetur quod sacia circa rubricam. I Secuido spécil Tertio cas I Quarto signa taz ge neralia o parteularia. I Edunto pronosticum: que quattror facia circa ca partem i qua Rasis agit the orice de bis dispoibus I Secto pona cura mérorado intérões curattuas recno medicinas tam simplices o compositas illas intentiones persicientes, qui ultimuz saciam circa cam partem in qua Rasis ponte baruz disponum curam II an quibus omnibus me conformabo Rasi Auic. O Descreteriza auctoribus et doctoribus illustribus. Et si qua signa propria aut medicine experte apud me sucritatem II alle at sit no bis i auxiliú a quo celú et tota natura depedet. Amé I Descandina capitas.

Equendo igitur ordiné premissur ab anato mia capitis é incipiendum pro qua uidédus eft Primo firus capins qued fur in alto co fitutu propter uifuminon propter alum fenfuming propter cereby ut uoluit princeps de intentoc Balie ni in principio tertii canon 410 culus enim qui est cu ftos corporis debuix effe in alto conflitutus; ut a lon ge sugienda et cosequeda sacile possit intueri. Qui o culus debuit ée councrus capin ut a cerebro per ner uos obticos reciperet spirito uisibilez. Et econtra ab oculo deferentur ipés uifibues per coldez ad fenfum cocm. Quia er nerui optici copoez oculi ingrediutur ut infra uidebitur. Es et oculi reciperent moti a fecu do pari neruoz cerebri quapropter oportuit caput propter oculu ée in alto constitutus Beinde uideda est quantas. Suit ci caput magnu qr debuit magnuz cereby contincretet maius in boic & i alio aiali respe ctu proprie molis. Fuit at factu figure spherice ex u cis nocenbul. Et qr figura fpherica e oium capaciffi ma 1 fuit at creatu aliqualiter oblogu ut tres uentri culi in co diftinguerentur fecundu longitudine (A. merus at partin cius é denarius: primo eni occurrut capilli: secundo cutis: terno caro: quarto panniculus

